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[No. 1.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

AT THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the presence of a crowded audience, on Tuesday, the 15th December, 1835, at 6 o'clock, P. M. in the Hall of the House of Representatives of the United States.

HENRY CLAY, M. C., a Vice President of the Society, took the chair.

The following gentlemen appeared as delegates from Auxiliary Societies, namely :

From the Colonization Society of the State of Virginia: John Tyler, M. C.

From the New York City Colonization Society: William A. Duer, L. L. D., Alexander Proudfit, D. D., Anson G. Phelps.

From the Colonization Society of Canfield, Trumbull county, Ohio: Elisha Whittlesey, M. C.

From the Colonization Society at Norfolk, Virginia: John McPhail.

From the Washington City Colonization Society: John Coyle, Josiah F. Polk

From the Alexandria, Colonization Society: Rev. Elias Harrison, Hugh C. Smith.

The Annual Report of the Managers was read.

Dr. DUER of New York rose to congratulate the Society on the favourable way, he would say encouraging and cheering views presented in the Report, both of the pecuniary affairs of the Society and of the general prosperity of the Colony. He feared, however, that the statements of the Report, animating as they were, would not be sufficient to procure for the cause the support it deserves. He rose, therefore, not to offer a Resolution merely approving the Report, but one which he deemed necessary to vindicate the character of the Society, and which he trusted would silence some of the misstatements with which, at the North especially, it had been obliged to contend. It had met at the North with opposition of all sorts. Objections most contradictory were urged against it. It had been represented as in-

tended to promote immediate emancipation, and then as a device to interfere with the question of slave property at the South. These were easily refuted. With others, there was more difficulty. It was said the Society did not alleviate the condition of the man of colour; that it riveted closer the chains of the slave.

In vain we recur to the history of the Society; in vain appeal to numbers transported to Africa—to the long list of slaves emancipated to be colonized;—still the objection is urged, that the Society was constituted to perpetuate slavery. Answers, it is true, effectual may be found for the more sober-minded people, in the circumstances connected with the origin of the Society, the names of its patrons, the effects and results of its operations; in these there is much of weight for reflecting persons, to prove the charges against the Society unfounded. But our opponents have gone a step farther, and said that the late proceedings of the Society prove that it operates to perpetuate slavery. To you, Mr. President, I know, and to other men of great distinction, the assertion may create surprise, because directly in the teeth of solemn declarations at the formation of the Society, and often repeated since. Still some active, ardent, restless spirits, wealthy, (and on this point prodigal of wealth) have had effect. It is to convince such of their error, to vindicate the course and character of the Society, that I offer this Resolution—that the Society may go on and assist coloured emigrants to settle in Africa, and show the prosperity that awaits them. Already the difficulties overcome are greater than those surmounted by our ancestors. Let us show the beneficial effects of our scheme upon the colonists themselves, and upon the kindred tribes around, and that ours is the speedy method for introducing religious light and all the blessings of civilization.

Let the people of the United States be convinced that such are the objects of the Society, that so far from perpetuating slavery, it is intended to alleviate the situation of the whole coloured race; and soon the coffers of the people will be unlocked, and the mad attempts of the Abolitionists be overturned. I say mad attempts—seeking as they do, to emancipate immediately, not only from the power, but *protection* of the master.

Dr. DUER then offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the present state of public feeling in regard to the Colonization of the free people of color, and the emancipation of slaves by philanthropic individuals, in different parts of the Union, this Society thinks it proper, to declare that those who distrust its good faith in the plan adopted and operations pursued by it to promote the present welfare and future prosperity of the people of Color, are either deceived in their opinions, or wilfully unjust in their representations, as is abundantly manifest from the history of its proceedings, and its firm and undeviating adherence to the principles of its constitution—principles of that moderate, and conciliatory spirit which, when duly appreciated and rightly understood, must obtain and secure the confidence and support of every true friend of his country, and of the African race.

The Rev. WILLIAM M. ATKINSON of Virginia, offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the establishment of Christian Colonies on the coast of Africa, is of unspeakable importance, not only as it will afford to the colored emigrant a happy home, but as the only approved means of bringing that vast continent under the saving influence of gospel truth.

Mr. ATKINSON, in support of this Resolution, addressed the Chair as follows:

It will be perceived, Mr. President, that the Resolution I have submitted, contains two propositions, which are highly important. If they be true, they present arguments in behalf of our Society which must address themselves with almost irresistible force to the hearts and the understandings of Christians and Philanthropists. It would seem that their truth ought to be admitted, almost as readily as their importance. The whole history of our Society, the principles it has always avowed and acted on; the condition of the colored man; the situation of the native African in his own country; the character of the African climate—all these things afford a mass of evidence in demonstration of our propositions, which, it seems to me, ought fully to satisfy the candid mind. But on this subject, many minds are

not candid, and many are ill informed. Prejudice will not listen: Fanaticism cannot be convinced. We are compelled, Sir, again and again, to repeat the same facts, and to urge old arguments which have never been satisfactorily answered, and indeed cannot be refuted.

Permit me, Sir, to recur to the period when the cold approbation with which, almost from the days of my boyhood, I had viewed the establishment and the early operations of this Society, was changed into that cordial zeal in its behalf, which has ever since animated my bosom. A visit paid to the town in which I dwelt, by my valued friend, the Secretary of the Society, (whose influence in our cause has been as salutary and as extensive, as his labours have been abundant and self-denying) led me to see the plans and objects of the Society in lights far more vivid than those in which I had been accustomed to behold them. I looked at the condition of the free colored people of our country, then very numerous, now exceeding three hundred thousand, more than one-seventh of them, as I knew, inhabitants of my own native State. I saw their degraded situation; degraded politically, morally and intellectually; depressed even beyond the reach of hope. I knew that, if by any rare combination of circumstances, one of this race should attain to a higher intellectual and moral elevation than his fellows, this would but make him the more sensible of his degradation, and his increasing sensibility would but open new avenues to pain. I knew that their condition depended not on law merely, but on that which is above all law—that which originates law—that which can render any law null and void. It is a deep-rooted feeling of the human heart, universally felt by the European race wherever dispersed—a feeling which even the advocate of Amalgamation would find it as hard to extirpate in his own case, as we should.—The Colonization Society offered to transport the free man of color, with his own consent, to the land of his fathers, where he would not be forced to contend with those feelings, those prejudices, if you choose, which here surround and depress him; where he would not strive in vain competition, with a race in all respects his superiors; where he would grow and expand; where the vigor of his limbs would be redoubled by the feeling of conscious equality with all around him, and Freedom would impart her inspiring energies to his unshackled mind. I felt too, that the operations of this Society would afford relief to the burdened heart of many a hereditary slaveholder. There has always been a strong disposition to emancipate, where it was believed that act would promote the real happiness of the slave, without doing injury to the community. This fact can be established by reference to the census. Whence comes it, that in Virginia and Maryland alone, these slandered slave-holding States, there are at this moment one hundred thousand free people of color? Were not these people, or their fathers, once all slaves? Whence, then, came they free, except through the spontaneous influence of the feeling to which I have referred? But experience had proved, that to emancipate them here, was to injure, and not to improve their condition, whilst its effects on society were more disastrous. Hence our laws had forbidden emancipation, except on condition of removal. Here the Colonization Society interposed its benign influence.—It offered to the slaveholder the opportunity of indulging his feelings of benevolence to his slave, without injury to his country, or violation of her laws. In this way only, the Society touched the subject of slavery. It received the slave when his master had set him free, and provided for him in Africa, "*a happy home.*" Yes, Sir, *a home* for him who, in this land, *must* always be an alien—*must* pass from his cradle to his grave, a stranger and a pilgrim! Yes, Sir, *a happy home!* I know that our enemies triumphantly refer to the early misfortunes of the Colony, to show that this home is any thing but happy. They tell of Sherbro—of the wars with the natives—of the scarcities which have been sometimes experienced—the much-exaggerated mortality of the early settlers. To all this, they will now add, the massacre at Port Cresson. But what are all these things to the difficulties which assailed our fathers, the first settlers of our own happy land? The failure to establish a Colony at Sherbro, was far less signal than that of the *gallant* Raleigh on Roanoke Island. The mortality of the Colonists in Liberia, has been far less than that of the first settlers on James river. And what is any scarcity they have ever experienced, compared to that appalling period, which the early annalists of Virginia have emphatically called "*the starving time,*" when six months' famine reduced the population of that Colony from five hundred to sixty persons! What is the massacre perpetrated by King Joe Harris (who seems as unprovoked in prowess and resources as he is in name), what is it, when compared with the massacre of

the Virginia Planters by the brave and politic Opechancanough? I might refer to other parts of our country. I might ask whether New England, glittering as she now is with the splendour of her cities, studded with smiling villages, rich in her cultivated farms, but richer in the strong arms and clear heads and sound hearts of so many of her sons, decked with the crown of every science, and enrield by the tribute of every art—was New England an earthly paradise when the rock of Plymouth was immortalized by the first footsteps of the pilgrim fathers? Was Philip, “every inch a King,” an adversary no more formidable than African Joe? And in the young Virginia of the West, to which you, Sir, in early youth, transferred your budding fortunes, many an old settler, leaning on his rifle, has doubtless often recited to you tales of horror and of blood, to which the annals of Liberia can afford no parallel. Look now, Sir, on our Atlantic and our Western States, and say whether there is any thing in the history of Liberia to forbid the hope that within her bosom may be found a happy home for her returning children.

It is true, Sir, that the situation of Liberia has been too advantageous as a commercial mart. This, in times past, has led to the neglect of agriculture, the only sure foundation of national prosperity. But we are told, that experience and the warning voice of this guardian Society, have taught the Colonists their error. We learn that they are giving more attention to this noble art, the exuberant fountain of the wealth of nations. To this, their capital and their labour, are now increasingly directed, and to this the Report has just told us our Managers are giving all the aid and encouragement which circumstances allow. Common schools are multiplying and improving, and in good time, seminaries of a higher order will be established. When, in addition to all this, we look at the efforts made by almost every denomination of Christians, to dispense to the Colonists the word and ordinances of God, are we not warranted to say, that the Society has provided for the colored man, a *happy home*—such a home as in this land he can never enjoy?

But the second branch of the Resolution, which looks to the effect of our efforts on the native tribes, ought to be of not less importance than that which we have been considering; not only in the estimation of the pious Christian; but of the Philanthropist of every creed. The Bible *can* civilize the savage, and can raise him to the enjoyment of social and domestic happiness. All experience has shown, that nothing but the Bible can do this; at least, centuries would be required for the successful operation of other agents, even if the effort were made to bring others into action. Must not, then, the candid Philanthropist, whatever be his personal faith, if he wishes to see his fellow-men civilized—elevated in intellect—purified in morals—led to look for happiness in higher and purer enjoyments, than brutal sensuality can afford, must he not desire to witness the triumphs of the cross over heathen idolatry? But the Christian is impelled to action, not by those only, but by other and even stronger motives. He looks to the whole course of the existence of his fellow-men. His sympathies follow them to the judgment and to eternity! And as his own hopes of salvation rest exclusively on the promise, “He that believeth shall be saved,” he desires to see all men partakers of this precious faith. But, besides this, he is the subject of a “King eternal, immortal and invisible.”—His highest allegiance is above. And he knows that his Sovereign has commanded him to “go into all the world and teach his truth to all nations.” He feels and he acknowledges, that the conversion of the world to God, is a work in which he must bear his part. In this aspect, then, our enterprise is inexpressibly interesting. When this Society was first formed, what a spectacle did Africa present! Bleeding from a thousand wounds, inflicted by the cruelty of Europe and the patricidal hands of her own sons; bowed down beneath the superstition of the Arabian impostor or the still grosser and more debasing errors of heathen superstition; without comfort in this world, without hope for the world which is to come! Well might the compassionate inquire, is there no balm in Gilead? is there no physician there? In the Providence of God, this Society was called into being. Like an angel from heaven, a divinely appointed messenger of mercy, it carried to wounded Africa the balm of the gospel! It brought light from heaven, to dispel her darkness; to raise her from her degradation and her sensuality. It told her of the pure joys of the blessed! To give peace to her conscience and purity to her heart, it pointed to Calvary! To banish her despair, it offered her a hope full of immortality! Surely, Sir, if on this earth, there be a spectacle on which those bright and holy beings, who stand in the presence of the Most High, and rejoice over repentant sinners, can delight to look, it is **THIS**. Surely, if the view of any earthly ob-

ject can add to the bliss of heaven, a thrill of peculiar ecstacy, it must be this! And yet it is the Institution that is doing this, which some who profess peculiar love to the Saviour, and peculiar love to their fellow-men, delight to revile! These are the operations which it is philanthropy to oppose. May a merciful God shield my country and the world from such philanthropy! "Into their secrets come not thou, oh my soul! Unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united."

The command of the Saviour, to which reference has been made, was always in force from the evening of the resurrection. But if a few centuries ago, the people of God had awaked to the obligation of obedience to this command, as now they are beginning to awake; must they not have looked to Africa in her darkness and her blood, as peculiarly needing the blessings of the gospel? Yet if they had possessed the knowledge of her climate which we have acquired, how hopeless to them would have seemed the enterprise! A climate congenial indeed to the negro constitution, but to all who possessed the Revelation of God, fatally destructive. Before the Missionary could have learned the language of the natives, pestilence would have decorated his brow with the martyr's crown! But God, in his providence, permitted wicked men to commence and to carry on that diabolical traffic, which filled Africa with mourning, and transported her sons to our shores. What is the whole history of the world, but a bright exhibition of the power of the Most High, to bring good out of evil, to make the wrath of man to praise him, and to overrule the worst of passions of the human heart, to the accomplishment of his own purposes of love and mercy? And in what page of this world's history, is this principle of the divine administration more brightly displayed, than in that which exhibits the descendants of the band brought captive to our shores, returning to the land of their fathers, laden with the rich treasure of the gospel?

The dealings of God thus far, afford great encouragement to the hope, that He will use our Colony as a great instrument for spreading the gospel in Africa. We cannot have forgotten that the blessings of his grace were showered upon it almost in its infancy. Scarcely had our offering been laid upon his altar, when fire from heaven was sent down, as it to denote its acceptance. We can never forget, that in its earliest days, the Colony was blessed with a glorious revival of religion.—The people of God were quickened, and many of the Colonists were converted, and many of the recaptured Africans, who had been snatched from the grasp of the pirates, who had made them their prey, were delivered from the heavier bondage of sin and Satan.

Look at the new evidence which seems to warrant the same hope. See it in the anxious desire of the natives to bring their children under Christian instruction. Experience has taught Christian Missionaries the importance of beginning their labours with the young. Prejudice in their young minds is less deeply rooted, than in those of their elders, and their hearts are less hardened by the deceitfulness of sin. Every where it is the effort of the Missionaries to gather the heathen children into their Christian schools. How often do they find it difficult, if not impossible, to do this to any considerable extent! Yet in Africa this part of the work is ready for the Missionary. The natives ask, as a privilege, that their children may be brought under Christian instruction; or, in their own phraseology, may be taught "white man's fashions." Nay, it is known that they often insert it in their treaties, and repay the boon by ample concessions.

A similar indication is disclosed in a letter from the Rev. Mr. Dove, a Wesleyan Missionary, at the mouth of the river Gambia, lately published in the religious newspapers. He tells us that there is a most encouraging spirit of inquiry among the native youths, who work in the ships at the mouth of that great river. They often ask him for a book, and when he asks what book: they reply, that book which tells that God so loved the world, "that he gave his only Son." Christian! can any appeal more deeply move him, who in his own heart, has experienced that love of God? Can you withhold that book? Can you refuse your aid to an Institution which is opening the way for its distribution to those who so pathetically ask it?

In considering the Society in this single aspect—looking to what has been *done*, and to what may *reasonably be expected*, it does seem that the Society, considered merely as an auxiliary to missions, is worth far more than all it has cost us; more than all our labour, and all our money; more than that part of its price which is more precious than silver or gold—the lives of the holy men and the devoted women, who to mortal view, seem to have been taken too soon from their self-deny-

ing labour; to have found from Afric's shores, a too speedy passage to the heaven which they loved! Though for us and for the world, too speedy, yet for themselves "far better."

One fact escaped me at the proper moment. Permit me briefly to recite it, though it would have been more appropriate at an earlier period. On my way hither, in the capital of our native State, I saw one of the most eminent Lawyers in central Virginia, on his way to our coast. In discharge of his duty as Executor, he was conducting nearly fifty persons, recently slaves, who were on their way to Norfolk, to embark for Liberia. On this condition alone, they had been emancipated by their late master, himself an eminent Lawyer, an experienced Legislator, and one of the most eloquent of Virginia's Orators. Now, Sir, let me ask of those who hate and who revile us, what has been achieved by all their efforts, compared with this single fruit of the Colonization Society?

Permit me, Sir, in conclusion, to return to the topic, from which, for a moment, I digressed. Experience has shown, that the character of the climate forbids the hope, that the white man can spread the gospel through Africa. Are there any means by which this can be effected, except the planting of Christian black men along the coast? And if this may not be done, what hope remains for Africa? Is it true, then, that Africa is never to be converted? Were her sons excepted when God gave to Christ the heathen for his inheritance? Is she not a part of that world which belongs to our blessed Saviour as his possession? When every knee shall bow before Him, shall her sons stand back, proudly erect—unhumbled, rebellious? Shall they alone be silent, when every tongue shall confess to God? Oh no! Their voices will not be mute! They, too, will unite with saints and angels in that noble anthem, whose glad sounds will fill the courts of heaven, and be echoed back from our regenerated earth! Hallelujah! The kingdoms of the world have become the kingdoms of our God and of His Christ!!

Mr. ATKINSON's Resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Dr. PROUDFIT of N. York, addressed the Chair to the following effect:

Mr. PRESIDENT,—Among all the Institutions which are the ornaments of our country, age and world, the Colonization Society sustains an honorable rank.—Some of the institutions make their appeal to the Patriot, some to the Philanthropist, and others to the Christian; but this to all generous bosoms, patriotic, philanthropic and Christian. The scheme of the Society is no longer problematical. Its effects are already glorious. With what delight does the eye dwell upon the settlements founded by this Society upon the African coast: Monrovia, Caldwell, Millsburg, Edina, and that of the Maryland Society at Cape Palmas. The wilderness begins to bud and blossom like the rose.

I was assured by Dr. Skinner, (the present Colonial Agent) and who had resided for several months in the Colony, that a more pure population, amounting to about 3500, he never saw; that there were 550 professors of religion, than whom he had seen none more circumspect and exemplary; that 504 had become members of Temperance Societies on the principle of total abstinence. A young gentleman just returned from Liberia, declares that he has seen more intemperance in a single day in the U. States, than he saw during three months in the Colony. This testimony I had from him the last week.

The Resolution I have the honor to present, relates to one of our fundamental elements of usefulness, the influence of education. If we expect the civilization of Africa, learning must be diffused. If we would Christianize Africa, her children must be taught the elementary branches of knowledge. Religious tracts and the sacred Scriptures must be put into the hands of the natives. They will listen to the great and perfect messengers of the cross sent to the benighted. From all these considerations, let us go forward in our noble enterprise. I believe the angels look down and see with joy the influence of our scheme upon the Colonists and upon the natives. I have no doubt they this moment hover over these seats to witness our deliberations on this occasion.

I rejoice to learn, Sir, that the benevolent ladies of Richmond, New York, Philadelphia, and other places, have done much for the support of schools in Liberia, and that it is proposed that there should be some union of these and kindred Societies in efforts, to extend the blessings of education in our African settlements.

I have unexpectedly enlarged. Let us humbly hope that by grace we may be enabled to persevere, until the Son of God shall look down and behold this portion of the heathen world as his inheritance, and this part of the world in Africa in actual possession.

Dr. PROUDFIT concluded his remarks by offering the following Resolution, which was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That the Managers of this Society take such measures as they may deem best calculated to provide for the extension and permanent establishment of good common schools in the Colony, so that every child may, at least, become acquainted with the first rudiments of education.

The Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Secretary of the Society, offered the following Resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this meeting, the colonization, with their own consent, of the free people of color in the United States, in Africa, is an enterprise of enlarged humanity and Christian duty.

2. *Resolved*, That this Society has, from its origin, regarded its efforts as experimental and preliminary to greater movements; that it views the success of the Colony of Liberia as demonstration of the practicableness and utility of the scheme, and that it confides in individuals and States most interested in its object, for such measures, and on them and Congress for such means as may be required to extend the benefits of the scheme to their utmost limits.

3. *Resolved*, That the friends of the Society are urged by the most powerful considerations of humanity, patriotism and religion, to exhibit its plan as worthy of the combined resources and aid of the State Legislatures and of the National Government. And that the Managers be requested to consider the propriety of an early application to Congress for such aid as in their wisdom they may be pleased to extend to this great work of policy and benevolence.

Mr. GURLEY supported his Resolutions by the following address:

Mr. President, I regret that owing to duties elsewhere, I have not been able to contribute my humble aid to the arrangements for this Anniversary. I trust, however, the indulgence of the meeting will be extended to me for a few moments, while I submit two or three thoughts, adapted, I conceive, to the present state of our affairs. They are designed as introductory to three Resolutions, embodying ideas which I hope may meet the approbation of every friend of the Society.

Sir, it was my duty, the last summer, to visit sundry places, and to spend some months in New England. I observed much in the measures of some at the North, and we have all seen much in the agitations of public sentiment throughout the Union, to excite apprehension, if not alarm, in the bosom of the Patriot and Christian.

The great glory of the Colonization Society was, that it assumed ground upon which the wise and benevolent from every State and section in the Union could come together and act for the benefit of the colored race. It was a bond of union between good men at the North and South, who desired to unite their efforts for the relief and improvement of this race. It is important that the object of the Society should be brought out and exhibited as benevolent in all its tendencies and relations. Much distrust of its motives and influence exists at the North. Dark misrepresentations have been set afloat in the community against it. Evil surmises have been incredibly multiplied. The friends of the Society had, from its first existence, been charged with the cherishing of a hidden purpose. I believe, Sir, that the Society *did start, originally, with a design of good to the whole colored race.* True, the Society is limited in its direct action to the free—but not from inhumanity to the enslaved; rather from enlarged benevolence to them and to the colored race.

Experience has justified the original principles of the Society. The plan it proposes is good for the free man of color. What, here, is his condition? Unfortunate, embarrassed, degraded, with nothing to rouse him from his deep, long, spiritual lethargy. Another race than his, possess the wealth, education and political power; all offices, distinctions, honors, are theirs. The free man of color, there-

fore, encounters a competition to which he is unequal. How can he stem the torrent rushing against him? Much the same is his condition at the North and the South. We may eradicate any sinful prejudices against him, and he will still be downcast and miserable. We cannot adequately relieve him, because there are blighting influences over him which neither you, nor I, Sir, nor any one else can control.

This Society proposes to place him on a soil which he can feel to be his own—where he can behold no superior—where none will look down on him with scorn, but thousands look up to him with reverence; where he may do for himself, what no others can do for him, build up his fortunes and the fortunes of his race—rear the Temple of Freedom and the Church of God—emancipate his African brethren from the fetters of sin, and conduct them to eminences of hope and wisdom and power; in fine, we place him where he can do for himself, his posterity, his race, what our fathers did for us.

But the scheme of the Society is benevolent towards every portion of our colored population. One thousand of the free citizens of Liberia were recently slaves.—The value of these slaves liberated by Southern masters, at the lowest estimate, would be three hundred thousand dollars, a sum equal to the entire amount expended by the Society in founding the Colony of Liberia, and conducting it to its present imposing position. This speaks something to the honor of the reproached South. I feel great confidence in many of our Southern brethren. Of them, I know something and should be glad to know more. Let the scheme of this Society be shown to be good for all who can be embraced within its influences, and we shall never want emigrants. An appeal will reach the heart of the South not to be resisted.

But we extend our view to Africa. A chief excellence of the scheme of this Society is, that it connects the moral and intellectual elevation of our colored population with that of fifty to one hundred millions in Africa deeper in degradation and misery, than they. This is a grand conception. It has been said that the natives of Africa will perish, before our Colonists, like the aborigines of this country, before another and more powerful race. It is forgotten that our settlers and the natives are of one complexion, bound together by the ties of a common descent, and that the moment the latter acquire our language and embrace our religion, they become merged and mingled with the Colonists.

I believe, Sir, now is the time, such as this Society has never had before, such as if lost, may never occur again, to sound out, trumpet-toned, its claims. Could I speak, to be heard throughout the Union, I would say, the American people are called to a work greater than any nation ever performed, to secure some of their own highest interests, and to regenerate one quarter of the world. We are called to send back those who came among us savages and slaves, to Africa their mother, standing on that shore of piracy and blood, darker in her woe than aspect, stretching her hands across the Atlantic and imploring us to return her children, to send them not as barbarians, but instructed and Christian men, capable of rescuing her from the power of superstition and introducing her numerous tribes to the liberty of the sons of God.

I trust the people of the United States will regard this scheme of Colonization, interfering as it does, with no rights, as worthy to be sustained by the power and resources of the nation.

I see individuals present, whom God has placed in high stations of responsibility and trust, whose eloquent voices have resounded through this Hall, in the cause of human freedom, and I hope they will speak out their sentiments. They can move the great heart of America. Her heart can be moved on this subject. We have wealth to accomplish the work: The will of Providence summoning us to it was seldom if ever more clearly expressed.

The Resolution proposes to solicit aid from Congress. I know, Sir, different opinions exist in regard to the expediency of making an application at this time to that Body. But you know full well, Sir, that it was the original policy of the Society—that memorials have frequently been addressed by the Managers to Congress, and that Committees have repeatedly reported favorably on these memorials. I know not that this course has driven from us a single valuable friend. If we fail, we can lose nothing—rather, we can then urge with increased force, our claims upon the bounty of individuals.

Something, at all events, is safe. This Society has done what cannot be undone.

Let this Institution cease to exist to-night—the foundations of a Republic are laid on the African shore. When the stars go out, the light there enkindled, may expire. The grand developments of these humble beginnings will be seen two centuries hence—when numerous free and Christian cities shall adorn that coast—when the monuments of a civilized, and the songs of a happy people, shall be seen and heard by every mariner who approaches it, and the world acknowledge the wisdom that devised the plan of this Society.

My faith, Sir, in the success of the Society, was never stronger than now. True, Sir, I have encountered enemies of the Society, at the North, who war against it because they deem it a barrier to the immediate emancipation of the slaves. But the North is generally sound on this whole subject. They wish the good of all—so do we. Would it not be a libel on the South, to suppose that any portion of the human family were shut out from her sympathies?

I have been moved to rise before you this evening by a strong conviction of duty. I have believed it important to express these sentiments. This Society must either rise or fall. There is a deep movement of the public mind on the subject of our coloured population—nor until the great evils of their present state be remedied, will it sleep again. It is in part the spirit of the age. Causes there are to carry it resistlessly forward. Were I at liberty to suggest any thing to those who perhaps have considered this whole matter more deeply and extensively than I have, I would say the time has come. *You must take the subject up.* Providence is not to be resisted.

Sir, if this cause shall receive assistance neither from the General nor from any State Government, I trust we can all enter into the spirit of the sentiment, to the beauty of which a heathen audience were not insensible—

“Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto.”

It was a sentiment of the school of Christ. We can push forward our work to a great consummation. We can make Liberia to Africa, what Plymouth was to New England.

But, Sir, to render the plan of this Society all which it ought to be—to allay the spirit of strife and agitation which threatens the country—to give to the scheme of Colonization the magnitude to which it is most justly entitled, depends under God, in great measure, upon our leading Statesmen; and may the wisdom of the Most High guide them. Looking to his throne, they may direct the ship of state through the storm-stricken and raging billows.

MR. ATKINSON intimated that in regard to the second and third Resolutions, a difference of opinion existed among the members of the Society, which might be expected to lead to discussion, and that discussion would be more appropriate at an adjourned meeting than on the present occasion. He therefore suggested that the question should be taken on the first Resolution separately. The suggestion was adopted by the Society, and the first Resolution was unanimously carried.

On motion of MR. ATKINSON, the second and third Resolutions were laid on the table, with a view to their being taken up and considered at an adjourned meeting to be held to-morrow evening.

Before this vote was taken, MR. CLAY, who had been repeatedly requested from different quarters of the Hall, to address the Society, yielded the Chair to GEN. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, another Vice President, and made the following remarks:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—I came here with no intention of saying one word on the present occasion; indeed, I came with rather a contrary purpose, but merely to evince by my presence, and by presiding at your deliberations, that however others may lag and falter in regard to your noble scheme, it has at least one faithful adherent, and one who was among the first who put in motion this grand project.

I have yielded, reluctantly, to the request, urged upon me by friends since I came here, to say a few words.

A worthy member of the Society, the President of a College in one of the Northern States, (PRESIDENT DUER) has stated to you, that the Institution is there assailed on one side by those who represent it, as an ally of slavery, and on the

other by men who accuse it, with equal vehemence, of being unfriendly to freedom. Sir, you well know that there is nothing new in this: from its very origin, and through all its progress to this very hour, the Society has been between two fires; assailed, continually, by opposite interests. The partisans of interminable, inexorable slavery, have pronounced us mad, and our scheme infuriate phrensy—The partisans of immediate abolition have denounced it as a scheme to perpetuate slavery. But you have witnessed its progress; and you and I, Sir, well know that it is neither the one nor the other; and it is because it disclaims alike all interference with slave property, and all connexion with immediate emancipation, that it is the object of common attack from both parties.

It has been asked, by an eloquent and reverend member on my left, to whose address I listened with the most profound attention, and with equal pleasure, what has Colonization not done? What has Abolition done? The Reports read from year to year, at that table, have shown what Colonization has done, both in Africa and in America, which is witnessed by that large company of liberated persons who, but for it, would still have been clanking the chain of bondage. And what has it not done for religion and humanity? But that gentleman might have gone farther, and asked, what has Abolition not done? Has it lightened the chains of slavery? Has it smoothed the pillow of the slave? Has it addressed the humanity and the philosophy of his master? No! But it has lighted the torch to inflame and to agitate the country; while to this very hour, it has not wrought the liberation of a single slave. It has done more and worse. It has rendered necessary the increased severity of Southern legislation. Instead of breaking, it has rendered yet stronger the fetters of the slave, and subjected him to more rigorous penalties and more oppressive laws; laws and penalties which never would have been resorted to, but for these very movements. And yet it is the business of this Society to treat the Abolitionists on the one hand, and the advocates of perpetual slavery on the other, with kindness and conciliation. As to the great body of the Abolitionists, I believe, myself, their intentions to be good. Some of the best men in our country are engaged in their designs; but in so far as they live, as most of them do, beyond the limits of the slave-holding States, they are interfering with a subject with which they have no concern. They are misguided. They are deceived. I have been induced, on this subject, to attend more particularly, to some observations of an excellent citizen of one of our Northern States. Mr. Gerrit Smith, and one who has been among the most munificent patrons of this Society. The remarks I allude to, were made by him at a meeting of the Abolition Society within the limits of his own State. I was struck with the ground he took on that occasion. It is the ground of free discussion—of individual right to free discussion of all subjects. Now, Sir, what is this alleged right of discussion? Let us analyse it. Let us define it. Let us see whether it has any and what limits. What is political discussion itself? It is something had in order to decision. Discussion is the first process, deliberation the intermediate stage, and decision the ultimate end.—The right of political discussion, therefore, exists only where the right of political decision exists. These Abolitionists at the North must show that this discussion, to which they so strongly assert their right, is in order to deliberation, which they may rightfully entertain, and to a decision which they have a right to make. If they have no right to deliberate, or no right to decide, they have no right to discussion. And that is their mistake. I admit that the right of free political discussion should know no restraint; it should be like the water or like the air, which coming to us from heaven, should know no human restraints; but it is free discussion in relation to *ourselves* and to *our own affairs*. A citizen of New York has the most perfect right to consider the constitution of his own State, and all her laws: to attack and to assail them—to show their injustice, if he can—to call for their repeal—to produce their revocation. But has he the right to go beyond the limits of his own State?—to go into the Southern States and assail their constitutions;—to go to other countries and attack their laws?—to form Societies and take measures to produce the discussion of questions he has no right to decide? What is this pretension to the free discussion of what does not concern us? Is it not the same pretension, the same spirit of propagandism which was exhibited by France during the maddest days of Robespierre, and which ultimately brought all Europe upon France, and overturned her Government? Nay, what is it but the very principle of legitimacy? The principle by which the allied sovereigns are combined to put down or to set bounds in other States to human liberty. What is it but this officious and improper interference with the concerns of others, which the very fact of its being such, pro-

duces and must forever produce, the very opposite effect from that at which it aims? One effect it has produced in this country, has clearly been, instead of benefiting the slave, to add new rigours and penalties, and to aggravate the melancholy of his bondage. But not only has it done this. Even those who were the friends of a safe, a practical, and a gradual abolition of slavery, have been driven from their purpose. They have been driven to say to each other, we had better stop at once, while it is possible to stop. And they have accordingly met all projects for abolition of any sort, or at any time, with an absolute, stern, inflexible denial. I ask, therefore, again, what have Abolitionists done? Where are their triumphs which we can hold up to the view of philosophers and of philanthropists? Where are they among the slaves? At the North? At the South? Have they produced concord and harmony among a people whom a thousand ties unite?

Yet, from my youth, I have devoted myself to the cause of human freedom; and wherever I see any men adopting its cause, in favor of any class whatever of human beings, I cannot but feel respect for their motives, although I must deprecate their rash, desperate, and dangerous interference. I have been a member of this Society from its origin. I came here, now, not to take part in its deliberations, but to bear my testimony to its good effects, if patronized as it should be by the country. And I now say to those who are to come after me, for I feel that my own life is rapidly advancing,—I say to the young men who are to push forward this cause after I shall have left it, to them, I say, in the well-known language of our Western Waters, “Go ahead.” Your object must succeed. It unites religion with patriotism, humanity with justice and safety. I repeat, therefore, Mr. President, and brethren of the Society, “Go ahead.”

About 10 o'clock the Society, on motion of the Rev. Dr. LAURIE, adjourned to meet to-morrow evening at half past 6 o'clock, at the City Hall.

WEDNESDAY, December 16.

The Society met, pursuant to adjournment, at the City Hall.

Gen. WALTER JONES, a Vice President, took the chair.

It having been casually omitted last night to read the Treasurer's account current, appended to the annual Report of the Managers, that account was now read. It showed, among its exhibitions, that from January 16, 1835, to December 11, 1835, the receipts into the Treasury were \$51,662 95, of which amount, \$23,933 02, had been applied to the payment of the old debt outstanding at the last annual meeting, and \$1,452 06, to the payment of instalments and interest on the Society's stock, and to the redemption of the same. This document was accompanied by a certificate of its accuracy from a committee of the Board of Managers, who had been appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts. Mr. GALES, the Treasurer, remarked to the meeting, that the account current, necessarily presented only a summary statement, but that any member of the Society, desiring more particular information as to any or to all the items of receipt and expenditure, might obtain it by examining the books at the Society's office.

Mr. ZACCHEUS COLLINS LEE, of Baltimore, Md., after an address to the Society, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society deeply deplore the death of one of its most illustrious founders and friends, the late CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL, and that, in testimony of their respect and admiration of his spotless character, unequalled talents, and glorious civic deeds, the Managers be requested to procure a portrait or bust of that distinguished man, to be placed in their office at Washington; and that, in further demonstration of the sentiment of the Society on the subject, a friend of the cause be requested by the Board of Managers to deliver a eulogy on the life and character of the late JOHN MARSHALL, in which shall be particularly noticed his important services in support of the Colonization Society.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Dr. DUER, GERRIT Y. LANSING, M. C., from New

York, who had before omitted to present his credentials as a Delegate from the State Colonization Society of New York, was unanimously admitted as a Delegate from that institution.

The second and third resolutions offered last night by Mr. GURLEY, and then laid on the table, were now, on his motion, called up and considered.

They were advocated by the mover, and opposed by Gen. MERCER, of Virginia, and by Mr. KEY, of Washington, D. C. Mr. GURLEY spoke again in reply.

Dr. DUER declared his approval of some, and his disapprobation of other parts of the resolutions. He moved to amend the resolutions by striking out of the second resolution the words, "has from its origin regarded its efforts as experimental and preliminary to greater movements," and by striking out of the third resolution all after the words "National Government."

Mr. ATKINSON spoke in opposition to the resolutions both in their original form, and as proposed to be amended, and was followed by Mr. LOWRIE, of Pennsylvania, on the same side.

Gen. MERCER addressed the Chair, in explanation of a former remark from him.

Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, advocated Dr. DUER's amendment to the second resolution, and suggested to the mover to withdraw the third.

Mr. LOWRIE spoke in explanation.

Mr. GURLEY accepted Dr. DUER's amendment to the second resolution, withdrew the third, and explained a passage in his last remarks.

Mr. KEY moved further to amend the second resolution, by striking out the word "Congress."

Mr. SOUTHARD, M. C. from New Jersey, opposed Mr. KEY's amendment, and suggested the withdrawal of the second resolution.

Mr. KEY withdrew his amendment proposing to strike out the word "Congress," and moved to amend the resolution by substituting for the word "Congress," the words "United States."

The Rev. Mr. HAWLEY, of Washington, D. C. moved to substitute the words "General Government" for the word "Congress."

Mr. LOWRIE, opposed the resolution and the amendments.

Mr. KEY accepted Mr. HAWLEY's motion as a substitute for his own.

The President, before putting the question, addressed the meeting.

The second resolution, as amended, was then put, and carried, in the following words.

Resolved, That this Society views the success of the Colony of Liberia as demonstration of the practicableness and utility of the scheme; and that it confides in individuals and states most interested in its object for such measures, and on them and the General Government for such means as may be required to extend the benefits of the scheme to their utmost limits.

On motion of Mr. WHITTLESEY, the annual Report of the Managers was accepted, and ordered to be printed under their direction.

On motion of Dr. LAURIE.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to nominate the officers and Managers of the Society for the ensuing year.

The Chair appointed Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, Mr. ATKINSON, of Virginia, Dr. DUER and Dr. PROUDFIT, of New York, and Mr. McPHAIL, of Virginia, to be the Committee.

The Committee, after retiring, returned and reported the following nominations of Officers and Managers of the Society for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.

JAMES MADISON, of Virginia.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1. Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.
2. Hon. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.
3. ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. of Philadelphia.
4. Gen. JOHN MASON, of Georgetown, D. C.
5. SAMUEL BAYARD, Esq. of New Jersey.
6. ISAAC McKIM, Esq. of Maryland.
7. Gen. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.
8. Rt. Rev. BISHOP WHITE, of Pennsylvania.
9. Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Boston.
10. Hon. CHARLES F. MERCER, of Virginia.
11. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Yale College.
12. Hon. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.
13. PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq. of Maryland.
14. Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.
15. Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.
16. Hon. LOUIS McLANE, of Delaware.
17. J. H. McCLURE, Esq. of Kentucky.
18. Gen. ALEXANDER MACOMB, of Washington City.
19. MOSES ALLEN, Esq. of New York.
20. Gen. WALTER JONES, of Washington City.
21. FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq. of Georgetown. D. C.
22. SAMUEL H. SMITH, Esq. of Washington City.
23. JOSEPH GALES, Jr. Esq. of Washington City.
24. Rt. Rev. WM. MEADE, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Va.
25. Hon. ALEXANDER PORTER, of Louisiana.
26. JOHN McDONOUGH, Esq. of Louisiana.
27. Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey.
28. GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE, of France.
29. The Rev. Bishop ANDREWS.
30. Gen. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, of New York.
31. WILLIAM MAXWELL, Esq. of Virginia.
32. The Rev. WILBUR FISK, D. D. of Connecticut.

MANAGERS.

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| 1. Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D. | 7. PHINEAS BRADLEY, M. D. |
| 2. Gen. WALTER JONES. | 8. THOMAS SEWALL, M. D. |
| 3. FRANCIS S. KEY. | 9. MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE. |
| 4. Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY. | 10. Rev. RALPH R. GURLEY, <i>Secretary</i> . |
| 5. WILLIAM W. SEATON. | 11. JOSEPH GALES, Sen. <i>Treasurer</i> . |
| 6. Hon. WALTER LOWRIE. | 12. PHILIP R. FENDALL, <i>Recorder</i> . |

Mr. ATKINSON, moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. GURLEY's second resolution, as amended, had been passed. The motion was advocated by Dr. LAURIE, Messrs. KEY, HAWLEY, SEWALL, and FENDALL; opposed by Mr. WHITTLESEY, and carried.

Mr. GURLEY then withdrew the second resolution.

The Report of the nominating Committee was taken up, and each of the officers and managers nominated therein unanimously elected.

The Society then adjourned to the next annual meeting.

A true copy from the minutes:

P. R. FENDALL, *Recorder*.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

TO THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AT ITS NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE financial concerns of the Society were a prominent topic of the last Annual Report of the Managers, and have since continued to be a primary object of their attention. It will appear from the Treasurer's account, annexed to this Report, of the receipts and expenditures of the Society for the past year, that, besides paying promptly the current expenses of the Institution, they have liquidated nearly \$24,000 of the debt outstanding at the last Annual Meeting. Of the old debt, a balance of about \$9000 remains unpaid; an amount including some claims admitted since a statement of that debt was presented to the Society at its meeting in 1834, items of interest and damages, and other incidental charges, not noticed on that occasion. In addition to this balance, several Colonial drafts, amounting to upwards of \$7,000, which became due near the close of the last year, are also still unpaid. In the adjustment of that balance, the Managers anticipate no difficulty; and they calculate on obtaining means for paying the drafts, from the proceeds of the legacy bequeathed to the Society by the late Mr. IRELAND of New Orleans, of which legacy only a very small portion has hitherto been realized. They hope, should the cause continue to receive from its benevolent friends throughout the Union the degree of support which has hitherto been extended to it, that in the course of another year, the Society will be free from debt, except what may be due to the holders of its stock.—The payments on account of this stock being periodical and moderate, will form no obstacle to successful operations on the part of the Board. The difficulties following from the debt reported to the Annual meeting in 1834, constitute a salutary lesson to prevent the recurrence of similar embarrassments; and to fortify every future Board against attempts, however well-meant or imposing, to persuade it into engagements which cannot be promptly met. By purchasing for ready money it can obtain on the best terms what it may want; and though prevented for a time from sending quite so many emigrants to the Colony, as it could send by means of purchases on long credits, it will be able to accommodate better, and to employ more usefully those who go; the credit of the Institution will be restored and preserved; and its business will be transacted with regularity, economy and comparative ease.

To effect these desirable purposes, an exact and orderly system of keeping the accounts of the Colony, is requisite. Among the efforts of the present Treasurer to establish such a system, he prepared with great care two sets of books, one for the Agency accounts and the other for the Store business, accompanied with plain directions for keeping them properly. The illness of Mr. Pinney, the late Colonial Agent, incapacitated him, during a great part of his incumben-

cy, from observing those directions. No satisfactory returns, therefore, of the Colonial expenditures for the last year have been received by the Board. Should the present Colonial Agent escape the severe sickness to which white persons in Liberia are liable, he will, it is hoped, keep and transmit regularly to the Managers, full accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the Agency.

Of Mr. IRELAND's legacy, before noticed, only \$310 25 have as yet been received. The Managers had acquiesced in the proposal of the co-residuary legatees of the Society under his will, to pay the specific legacies charged on his estate, and to sell it on a credit. Those legacies having now been paid, the Society will not, it is supposed, be much longer delayed in receiving its full benefit of the testator's bounty.

Since the last Annual Meeting, the Supreme Court of Vermont made a decree sustaining the claim of the Society to the legacy which had seven years before been bequeathed to it by the late JOSEPH BURR of that State. In August, the legacy, with interest, amounting to \$6,101 61, was received by the Treasurer.

It being understood that the late Dr. ALFRED PERKINS of Connecticut had left a conditional legacy of \$1000 to this Society, the Managers requested information concerning it from the Executor of that gentleman. The answer received was not of a definitive character, and no farther correspondence on the subject has yet occurred.

The Treasurer's account will show that several other munificent legacies have, since the last Annual Meeting, been bequeathed to the Society. Among them is one of \$600 from the late HUGH KENNEDY, of Hagerstown in Maryland.

The gratifying state of the finances which the Managers are enabled to exhibit, has been produced by a steady adherence to the policy indicated in their Special Report of February 20, 1834, and in their last Annual Report. The transfer of new emigrants to Liberia has been postponed to the primary objects of diminishing the debt of the Institution, and improving the condition of the Colony. Its numbers have, nevertheless, been considerably augmented by settlers within the present year, and a still farther and immediate accession to them is contemplated.

On the 4th of March last, the brig Rover, Captain Outerbridge, left New Orleans for Liberia, and arrived at Montovia Expeditions. about the first of May, with 71 emigrants, of whom 3 were from that city, and the residue from the State of Mississippi.— This expedition was prepared under the care of Mr. ROBERT S. FINGLEY, then Agent of the Society for the Western District. In good character, intelligence and property, the persons composing it are represented to have been fully equal to any company of emigrants that had ever left the United States for the Colony. The zeal of the Agent charged with despatching the expedition, was seconded by the signal liberality of the friends of the Colonization cause in Mississippi, who provided means sufficient to defray its whole expense. As illustrative of the munificent spirit exerted in its behalf, it may be mentioned that \$1000 were contributed by two individuals. Of the emigrants, 26 belonged to the estate of Mr. James Green, deceased, late of Adams county, Mississippi, had been selected from 130 and emancipated

for their faithful services; and 43 were from Claiborne county, having excellent characters and carrying with them property worth \$10,000. At a public meeting held in New Orleans before their departure, they all formed themselves into a Temperance Society, on the principle of total abstinence. Among the emigrants were Gloster Simpson, and Archy Moore, two pious and intelligent individuals, who had before visited the Colony as exploring Agents on behalf of the free colored people of Mississippi. Another was David Moore, a brother of Archy Moore. About nine years ago he had been emancipated for his meritorious services. He bears a high character for piety, and promises to be a valuable accession to the Colony. He took with him to the Colony a Cotton Gin Stand; about \$1000 worth of agricultural implements and mechanics' tools; nearly \$1000 worth of provisions and trade-goods; and about \$3,000 in specie. On the 27th of April, the expedition arrived in safety at Monrovia.

The last Annual Report announced the conclusion of an arrangement with the Navy Department for restoring to their native country a number of Recaptured Africans who had been placed at the disposition of the Government by the judgment of one of the Federal Courts. Of those unfortunate persons, 37 were delivered to the Society's Agent at New Orleans, and together with 8 manumitted slaves of the late WILLIAM H. IRELAND, sailed at the close of May last in the Brigantine Louisiana, Captain Williams, amply provided with supplies. They arrived at the Colony on the 9th of August in good health. The emigrants were settled on lands provided for them, and the Recaptured Africans at New Georgia, where they found a number of their countrymen and some acquaintances. They were hailed by their rescued brethren, says the Liberia Herald for that month, "with the most exuberant expressions of joy."

On the 29th of June, the ship Indiana, Captain Wood, sailed from Savannah with 63 or 65 emigrants for the settlement formed at Bassa Cove, by the united Auxiliary Societies of New York and Pennsylvania. The disastrous circumstances of that settlement caused them to sojourn at Monrovia, where they arrived on the 19th of August.

The improved condition of the affairs of the Society has determined the Managers to despatch a vessel during the present month to the Colony with emigrants, provisions and other supplies, and instructions to that effect were some time since given to the Agent at Norfolk, from which port it is intended that the vessel shall sail. She will carry about 100 emigrants, of whom 42 are manumitted slaves of the late General Samuel Blackburn of Virginia; 18 of the late Alexander Donelson of Tennessee; 16 of the late Miss Martha Walker of Virginia; 7 of the Rev. John Allemon of Virginia; and 5 of Bushrod C. Washington of the same State. Two of the proposed company are the African children who were brought into the United States by Captain Caleb Miller, and whose case has excited so much attention. The cost of their transfer and settlement will be defrayed by the Government. About 20 other emigrants will be added to the expedition, should they reach the port of embarkation in time. It is also proposed to send early in the next year an expedition from New Orleans with from 50 to 100 emigrants. Among them will be about 20 manu-

mitted slaves of EDWARD B. RANDOLPH, of the State of Mississippi, who has for some time been preparing them by suitable instruction for the contemplated change in their condition.

These intended accessions to the citizens of Liberia, though considerable, will make but a slight impression on the list of applicants for settlement in that country. It is as large, however, as the Board deem it prudent to permit, until a period of yet nearer approximation to financial prosperity, and of farther progress in the execution of plans which have been devised for developing the resources of Liberia, and for elevating her social condition. It is a cardinal and cherished part of the policy of the Managers so to administer the great public charity with which they are entrusted, as to render the benefits of a residence in the Colony too manifest to escape the notice of those for whom it was established, and too solid and attractive to need with them any other argument in its favor: To diffuse the advantages of religion and education: To promote institutions tending to expand the general mind, to heighten the sense of political and personal independence, and to encourage habits of virtuous industry, and regulated ambition: And by thus laying in principles of piety and knowledge, the sure foundations of the prosperity of Liberia, to prepare her for assuming an honorable stand among Christian nations. In applying to these great objects a portion of the public bounty, the Managers feel persuaded that they subserve the true interests of the colonizing system; and that an opposite result would follow from an unlimited tide of immigration into the Colony.

Within the present year, several special opportunities, in addition to the current sources of information, have been used by the Managers to ascertain the progress and effect of their plans of improvement at Liberia, and the true state of things in that community. Much detailed information on these subjects has been derived from their interviews with the Rev. John B. Pinney, Dr. Ezekiel Skinner, the Rev. John Seys and Beverly R. Wilson, an intelligent colored man, formerly of Norfolk in Virginia, who visited the Colony about two years ago in order to examine into its condition. The result of their statements was in a high degree satisfactory to the Board. Among the facts which did not contribute to this sentiment, were some indicating a spirit of insubordination in a portion of the Colonists. But it is not doubted that a vast majority of the citizens of Liberia justly regard the relations of the Society to them as being wholly parental; and are satisfied that until the period shall arrive when its authority can be withdrawn with safety to themselves, every proper indulgence will be accorded to their wishes. Misconceptions of the extent of this disposition have led to proceedings at the Colony which on being made known to the Managers, required and received a corrective. A recurrence of some difficulties which have been felt will be prevented by a new code of Colonial laws, now in a course of preparation.

The ill health of Mr. PINNEY prevented many Colonial operations which had been directed. His retirement from the Agency, for which the Managers in their last Annual Report prepared the Society, took place in May

Appointment of
Colonial Agent.

last. In anticipation of that event, they had appointed Dr. TZEKIEL SKINNER, the principal Colonial Physician, as his temporary successor. This officer sailed from New York on the 11th of July in the brig Susan Elizabeth, Captain Lawlin, and arrived at Monrovia on the 12th of August. The medical services of Dr. Skinner had been so assiduous and efficient, that the Board felt solicitous for him to resume his undivided attention to them, so soon as a suitable permanent appointment to the Agency could be made. Such an arrangement has not yet been effected.

It is believed, that thus far, the Medical wants of the Colony have received the requisite care from Dr. Skinner, Dr. Medical Department. Dowall, and a Surgeon who recently commenced the practice of medicine. It was their misfortune to lose the aid of Charles H. Webb, the colored Medical student who emigrated to the Colony in the summer of the last year. In the following autumn, this promising young man fell a victim to the local fever, aggravated by some imprudence on his part. William Taylor, a respectable and intelligent young man of color, has through the kindness of Miss Mercer of Maryland, a bright name in the annals of Christian charity, for some time been vigorously prosecuting the study of that science, under the auspices of the Board, in this city. He designs to engage at no distant period in the practice of it at Liberia. A contract entered into about two years ago between the Managers and the Colonial Apothecary, James Brown, has ensured to the settlers a constant supply of fresh medicines. Dr. Todsen, whose professional skill had been often advantageously exerted at the Colony, returned to the United States in the brig Bourne, in April last.

Mr. Pinney, the late Colonial Agent, returned in October last, in the Brigantine Louisiana, having been disabled by the state of his health from executing the designs of the Colonial Improvement. Managers in some important particulars. And, however, that circumstances permitted him to do, was effected. When he left the Colony nine cottages had been erected on lots of 10 rods front near the fork of Junk river, in view of the sea. The old store-house being out of repair and unsafe, a new, substantial and more capacious building of stone has been erected, and is now occupied by the store-keeper. Some progress had been made in the erection of a saw-mill, but its completion was prevented by the want of funds and the ill health of Mr. Pinney. A road had been opened for more than a mile in the rear of the settlement at Millsburg, with the intention of erecting at its termination houses of native construction. The fulfilment of his intention was delayed by the want of funds; and it has since been postponed from the hope that a more favorable location farther in the interior might be obtained. Messrs. Whitelurst, Williams and McGill, who had been appointed by the Colonial Government as commissioners to negotiate a peace among the tribes in the vicinity of Liberia, were also instructed to select a highland location suitable for an interior settlement. This object was not accomplished by them; but it is deemed so important that the Agent has been again urged to strenuous exertions for effecting it.

The public farm directed by the Board has been established; but

languishes under the same pecuniary exigence which affects other plans of Colonial improvement. The partial success of Agriculture, the experiment evinces, in the opinion of Mr. Pinney, that its vigorous prosecution would be economical to the Society, and would stimulate the settlers to similar enterprises. The Managers are pleased to find that an agricultural spirit has been excited at Liberia. During the present year farming operations have been pursued with more energy and on a larger scale, than at any former period of the Colonial history. In illustration of the increased attention now given to this important subject, it may be mentioned that the inhabitants of Caldwell and New Georgia, have exhibited for sale potatoes of superior size and flavor, and in such large quantities as to reduce the price one half below that of the last year. Grass, hay and other forage, are abundant, of good quality, and obtainable at all seasons.— Part of a small quantity of seed-corn carried by one of the emigrants by the Rover, was planted on a farm at Millsburg, and in the month of August was 6 or 7 feet high, after having been in the ground only ten weeks. It was part of the second crop raised during the season on the field where it grew; and twelve months before the field was an impenetrable forest. The owner has sold between 20 and 30 cords of wood from the land at \$3 a cord, which was carried to the Cape de Verd Islands to be bartered for salt. A farmer at Caldwell has, during the present season, raised cassada, peas, beans and rice in great abundance. Two other persons have raised the most extensive field of rice ever cultivated in the Colony. Their success is calculated to encourage a general cultivation of this valuable article. The Editor of the Liberia Herald, after saying that the forests of Liberia “are covered with excellent timber for all the purposes of house and ship building,” that “the fields are filled with excellent and valuable esculent and medicinal herbs and roots, the woods with game, and the rivers with fish,” that “the climate produces all the most valuable productions of the tropics, such as cotton, coffee, sugar-cane, and fruits in endless variety: and that these blessings nature has scattered with profuse liberality over the whole face of the country, as if to leave little else for the hands of industry, than to render them tangible and available, by bringing them within immediate reach,” adds, “for those of our citizens, that have turned their attention to agriculture, we wish all the success which their laudable and praiseworthy efforts deserve.”

To promote this success by bringing into use the plough, harrow, and cart, the Society resolved at its last meeting, that such working animals as are best suited to a tropical climate, should be introduced into the Colony. It being understood that animals raised at the Cape de Verd Islands were more suitable to it than those raised in the United States, a provision was inserted in the charter party of the brig Rover, that the vessel should touch at those Islands, and take thence as many horses, mules, and asses as it could conveniently carry. This provision, however, was not carried into effect. Information having since been received that mules are better adapted than horses to the Colony, the master of the vessel which is to sail soon from Norfolk, will be directed to purchase at the Cape de Verd Islands, ten good mules, and take them to the Colony.

Working
Animals.

The Managers had also determined when the working animals should be brought into use there, to appoint, with a suitable compensation, a Superintendent of Agriculture, whose duty it should be to take charge of the public farm; to cultivate on it every kind of grain, plant and vegetable, either native or foreign, which can be raised to advantage in the climate; to give employment to emigrants on their arrival in the Colony, till they find a place of permanent residence, and to others wanting work; to visit at stated periods all the farms in the Colony, and offer such advice and suggest such improvements to the occupants as he might deem useful; to aid them in procuring suitable plants, seeds, implements of husbandry, &c.; to make to the Agent periodical reports of the state of Colonial Agriculture, and to propose to that officer plans for its melioration, to be afterwards submitted to the Managers. The efficacy of this system will, it is believed, be soon seen in the growth of articles of sustenance at Liberia, sufficient for the maintenance of its inhabitants, and the consequent cessation of heavy Colonial drafts on the Treasury of the Society, in payment for provisions of the first necessity, in addition to those forwarded from the United States.

The Managers are of opinion that the office of Superintendent of Agriculture should be conferred on a well qualified man of color. Indeed they cannot avoid participating in the hope recently expressed by a Reverend and learned gentleman, "that ere long some of the worthy and intelligent colored persons of this country, (and many such there are) will regard with deeply felt and operative sympathy, their degraded fellows, and make some generous and determined efforts for their moral and political elevation, by emigrating to Africa, with as many as they can induce to accompany them, and thus become the *founders of cities and of empire*. No purpose to an intelligent and worthy colored man, could be more honorable, more benevolent, or more gainful. He would thus enrol his name for perpetual glory with the pilgrim fathers—with *Penn*—with *Howard*—with *Washington*, and other great men and admirable philanthropists, and would offer inducements which will be constraining and attractive to every aspiring and honorable man of color in the U. States."

In such a state of things, this Society would find no difficulty in procuring suitable agents, physicians, missionaries and teachers, who having sprung from natives of a tropical climate, would not be subject to those fatal attacks of disease which have, year after year, carried off so many of our estimable white citizens.

The Resolution, already referred to, of the Society, also expressed its opinion that wheels, cards and looms, should be sent to Liberia, in order to afford useful employment to the women and children. The Managers were solicitous to furnish to that portion of the population the means of self-support, and thus relieve their neighbors and the Society from the burden of sustaining them; and also to be thereby enabled to grant ap-

Wheels, Cards,
Looms, &c.

* See Dr. McConaughy's Address, July 4, 1835, at a meeting of the Washington County (Pennsylvania) Colonization Society. *Afr. Rep.* Vol. 11, p. 304.

plications from persons of that description for settlement in the Colony, which had previously, from convictions of duty, been rejected. The measures adopted for promoting this policy, have, however, been only partially carried into effect. The Brigantine Louisiana carried out a dozen cotton cards, and three cotton wheels, which were all that could be obtained at Norfolk, when she touched at that port. The vessel about to sail for the Colony will take a supply of wheels, looms, cotton and cotton seed.

It is proper here to remark, that the evils of pauperism, to remedy or prevent which, was one motive of the arrangements just noticed, and of other proceedings that have been adopted, do not appear to exist in Liberia to an extent disproportioned to that observable in some other communities, which are regarded as prosperous. Mr. Pinney states, that during the latter period of his stay in the Colony, the number of destitute persons receiving support from the funds of the Society, did not exceed 40 or 50, a proportion of about 1-75th or 1-60th of the whole population. At particular periods it had been greater.

Among the indications of moral advancement at Liberia, the disposition to apply its own resources to Internal Improvement, which

Internal Improvements.	has recently been manifested, is not the least promising. The Colonial Council, by some revenue regulations, have so far increased their funds, as to commence building a court-house and jail. The edifice is to be entirely of stone, and at the date of the last advices, it had been raised one story, on the basement. A sufficient quantity of rock had been quarried for a light-house, the want of which was severely felt by Captains of vessels entering the harbor of Monrovia at night. It is to be erected on the summit of Cape Montserado, and is to be 30 feet high. This altitude, added to 250 feet, the height of the Cape, will make the elevation of the light above the level of the sea, 280 feet.
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Though the Managers have been able to do but little directly to aid the cause of Education in Liberia, it has not been neglected by religious and benevolent individuals. One hundred and

Education.	forty-one children in the Colony are now receiving instruction through the bounty of the ladies of Richmond and Philadelphia, and seventy-two through that of the Methodist Church in the United States. The colored female employed by the Ladies' Society of Richmond for promoting female education in Liberia, instructs 32 orphan girls between the ages of 4 and 11, in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, plain sewing and marking. These encouraging particulars, notwithstanding, the Board are satisfied that the schools in the Colony are glaringly inadequate to its wants. A principal desideratum is a greater number of competent teachers, and these, in its present immature state, cannot be obtained without foreign aid. In their Special Report, already cited, the Managers stated that they had turned their attention to the establishment of a High School in Liberia; suggested the advantages of such an institution; announced their purpose to appropriate to the object such contributions as might be specifically offered for it; noticed plans somewhat similar, of Auxiliary Societies; intimated the importance of a union of efforts in relation to the object; mentioned two donations of large amount made for it
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specifically; and invited the friends of Colonization to express their views and wishes in reference to it. This invitation, which has, with a few exceptions, been unheeded, they now renew; and in doing so, they must add, that one of the munificent donors referred to, has recently reminded them that his contribution still remains unapplied. But in the absence of this particular inducement, they would feel constrained by the magnitude of the object, to invoke the attention of the friends of the cause to the necessity of prompt and systematic action in providing the means for education at the Colony. Whatever difference of opinion may exist on the subject of a High School, none is foreseen as to the necessity of establishing common schools in that community, to an extent commensurate with its wants.

In connexion with this part of the Report, the Society will be happy to learn that an Institution formed about three years ago in Maryland, under the auspices of that pious and gifted lady, Miss Margaret Mercer, had, in May last, collected about \$1,300 towards a fund to be appropriated for the maintenance, clothing, and instruction of two young men, Colonists from Liberia, at the University of Glasgow in Scotland, who, after completing their education, are to return to the Colony as teachers or physicians. The determination to educate them in Scotland, was formed after a correspondence which Miss Mercer had opened with Mr. John Ross, a distinguished gentleman of that country. The Colonial Agent is to select the two most promising boys in Liberia, between the ages of ten and fourteen years, and send them immediately to Glasgow, where arrangements will have been made for their reception. Eight or nine hundred dollars are to be placed annually at Mr. Ross's disposal; among the efforts to raise which sum, Miss Mercer has invited contributions from the Young Ladies, about one hundred and forty in number, now and heretofore connected with an Academy established by her in aid of her plans of Christian benevolence. This Academy first located at Cedar Park, has been transferred to Franklin, near Baltimore; but the Society formed by her pupils is still called, in memory of its origin, the "*Cedar Park Liberian Education Society*."

In the document before cited, the Managers took occasion to say, that they desired no emigrants to settle in Liberia, but persons "of good morals, of industrious habits, and friends and members of the Temperance cause." The propriety of this restriction, while the Colony is in its infancy, and the means of the Society are adequate under the most favorable circumstances, to grant but a very small portion of the applications for admission into the Colony which are made, must be obvious to every candid mind. On several occasions the Managers have laid before the public their views on the subject of Temperance; the considerations which deterred them from wholly prohibiting the introduction of ardent spirits into the Colony; and their reliance on the success of moral influences in bringing that pernicious article into disuse there, except for medicinal purposes. That this reliance has not been misplaced, appears from the progress of the Temperance cause in Liberia. In January last, a Temperance Society of 43 persons was formed at Monrovia, which soon received an accession of 71 additional members. Within a few months afterwards, 503 persons had signed

the pledge of total abstinence. The testimony of the Rev. John Seys and other intelligent observers to the temperate habits of the Colonists, is decided and gratifying. Lands in the vicinity of Millsburg, had been laid off for the Albany Temperance settlement, but its progress has been retarded by the ill health of the Colonial Agent.

When Mr. Pinney left the Colony, possession had not been taken of the land which the Society purchased at Cape Mount. He apprised the Managers of some omissions yet to be supplied, in order to complete the rights which the Society had intended to acquire by several former purchases within its present Territory. During his administration, a treaty was nearly concluded for a desirable tract of land beginning five miles above the mouth of Junk river, extending twenty miles along the coast, to a point five miles below that river, and running back 15 or 20 miles to the highlands. The consummation of this arrangement was deferred for want of funds.

Representations having been made to the Managers, that the schooner Margaret Mercer was not adapted to the coasting trade, and that a vessel of Colonial construction would be more suitable, the schooner was, in May last, sold to Messrs. Roberts, Colston and Co., merchants at the Colony, for the sum of two thousand dollars.

The Brigantine Louisiana, on her return to the United States, brought the melancholy intelligence, that on the 10th of June last, King Joe Harris, one of the native sovereigns, had attacked the settlement founded at Bassa Cove by the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania and the New York City Colonization Society, and had massacred about 20 of the emigrants residing at Port Cresson. The survivors fled under circumstances of extreme destitution to settlements under the immediate direction of the Parent Society, and there received liberal aid from the citizens and others. The beneficence of Mr. John Hanson of Philadelphia, on the occasion, excited lively gratitude at the Colony, and deserves notice in this Report. For several weeks his brig, though navigated at a heavy expense, was continually in the service of the fugitives, voyaging between Monrovia and Edina: and at both places, his boats, whenever requested, were lent. When the disaster became known in this country, measures required by the emergency were promptly adopted. On the 29th of November last, the brig Independence, Captain Howell, left Philadelphia for Bassa Cove, with supplies and fire-arms. In contributing funds for obtaining the supplies great liberality was manifested by the citizens of Philadelphia and New York.

When news of the events at Bassa Cove reached the other Liberian settlements, preparations were immediately made for defending Edina against an expected attack from King Joe Harris, and war was declared against him by the Colonial authorities, subject to some simultaneous provisions for attempting a pacification. The proceedings of the Colonists in this crisis indicate a stage of political advancement among them, which forms a practical argument of much cogency in favor of the colonizing system.

Despatches from the Colonial Agent, dated August 24, 27, and October 8, 9, 1835, were received during the last week, in which he states, that the Colonial Council had determined to erect fortifications at Millsburg and Caldwell; that his military means need an addition of four light field pieces mounted, and a good mortar; and in the contingency of his being obliged to penetrate King Joe's territories, in order to bring him to terms of peace, powder, lead, fixed cartridges for the artillery, fifty rifles for a rifle company to be formed, provisions, and a full store. Being almost without provisions for either charitable or belligerent purposes, he suggests an appeal in the United States to the friends of Colonization for assistance.

On the 14th of July, one hundred and twenty volunteers embarked for Bassa, to accompany commissioners who had been appointed by the Colonial Government to negotiate a peace with King Joe. A general engagement took place, in which the Colonists were victorious. The enemy was chased from their territories, and his towns and places of defence were demolished. The conduct of the officers and soldiers of the Colonial Army, is represented to have been highly meritorious. Their success was not attended with the loss of a single man in their ranks. So late as the 9th of October, the Colonial Agent had been unable to visit Bassa Cove, or to make any effort for a settlement with King Joe; but had just received information that the King was desirous of a palaver with a view to a peace.

Of the causes of the catastrophe at Bassa Cove, conclusive information has not yet reached the Board. Enough however is known to justify the opinion, that the military weakness of the settlers was at once a principal temptation to the attack on them, and an adequate reason for its success. The despatches already mentioned state, as the result of an official inquiry into the causes of the war, that the natives observing that the Bassa Cove emigrants were unarmed, and believing that they were disconnected with the other settlements, resolved to rob them, and then to drive them from the country. From an exposition prepared by Dr. McDowall, and published in the Liberia Herald for August, it appears that in the early stages of the aggression, repeated applications were made by the residents of Port Cresson to the authorities at Edina for protection, accompanied with declarations that it was withheld by the Agent at Bassa Cove: That the services of the people of Edina were accordingly tendered to this officer, but were declined by him: That, nevertheless, on a subsequent petition from the emigrants, an armed party of thirty citizens of Edina, headed by the Superintendent of that settlement, crossed the river and proceeded to Port Cresson: That the Agent at Bassa Cove again rejected any interference: That the volunteers were informed that a large number of armed natives had assembled on the beach, dancing the War Dance, and challenging the people of Edina to come on:— That these armed natives fell back on a salt village belonging to King Joe, consisting of eight deserted houses, the contents of which had been carried away: That the object of this movement being, it was supposed, to decoy the volunteers into an ambuscade, the latter were ordered to fire into the surrounding bush, and the village was burnt: That the Superintendent offered to leave a guard with the Bassa Cove

Agent, but that the latter declined the proposal, imputing to unworthy motives the interposition of the volunteers: And that about twilight the work of blood commenced. It is remarkable, adds Dr. McDowall, that the houses and persons of two of the emigrants, Benjamin Johnson and Charles Gray, were unmolested during the outrage; and that their safety proceeded from the fact that Johnson possessed a gun, and Gray had occasionally the loan of it.

The semblance of friendship to the Colony at Bassa Cove, which King Joe Harris and his brother Peter Harris, a neighbouring chief, had, at the period of its establishment, industriously exhibited, prevailed to secure the minds of its founders against any suspicion of danger from King Joe; and to inspire a confidence that his good faith would be sufficient armour for the settlers. The bloody result of the experiment guaranties, it may be assumed, all future emigrants to Africa against the risk of being placed, on the principles of peace and philosophy, defenceless within the grasp of fierce and treacherous barbarians.

Evidence is declared to exist that the Bassa Cove massacre is chiefly ascribable to the machinations of persons engaged in the Slave trade, who apprehended that the new settlement would be destructive to their traffic. A fact stated by Dr. McDowall corroborates this opinion. A few days before the catastrophe, a slave-trading friend of King Joe anchored as usual in the Cove; and, on finding an American settlement almost contiguous to the scene of his operations, informed the King "that he could not think of buying slaves so close to the *Americans*, and that he intended to establish his factory at the river Bonny." He refused to land any goods whatever. King Joe became much exasperated, and declared that "he would drive the *Americans* away."

It cannot be doubted that the effect on the Slave trade anticipated by that savage Prince, has resulted from every former extension of the colonizing system in Africa. In parts of this unhappy continent which the system has not reached, it appears to be prosecuted with continued vigor and accumulated horrors. A communication from the Colonial Agent, dated December 7, 1831, contained some statements on the subject, which the Managers felt it to be their duty to lay before the Secretary of the Navy. To such a height had the audacity of the slavers risen, that recently the Dey people seized and abducted several Liberian boys. The captives were, however, finally liberated.

The Managers cannot deny themselves the hope, that until the extirpation of the slave trade shall become a part of the international code of all Christian sovereignties, such modifications may be made in the laws of the United States, as will give a practical significance to the title of *PIRACY*, by which they designate a traffic, at once a libel on the name of man, and a defiance of the justice of God.

In discharging the duties confided to them, the Managers have endeavoured to obtain the services of suitable agents in several parts of the Union. In their last Report, Mr. ROBT. S. FINLEY'S purpose to retire from his agency for the Western District, was mentioned. This purpose was in April last,

Domestic
Agencies.

carried into effect. The situation vacated by this efficient officer was tendered to the Rev. CHARLES W. ANDREWS, of Virginia; but private considerations constrained him to decline it. He, however, embraced the opportunity of a visit to a part of the Western District to promote the objects of the Society. On his return, he communicated to the Board much interesting information, the effect of which was to determine them not to fill the vacancy at that time. In July last, Mr. Andrews was enabled to accept a special agency on behalf of the Society for the counties of Berkeley, Frederick, Jackson, Fauquier and Loudoun, in Virginia. The residue of the State has been left to the permanent Agent for it, Col. ADDISON HALL. During the last summer he was successfully employed in the business of his agency. These two Agents obtained pecuniary subscriptions which, when received, will add considerably to the treasury of the Society, and they have quickened the interest in the cause, felt by the people of Virginia. The Managers regret to add that Col. HALL has resigned his office.

The agency for the Southern District, excepting Virginia, was, during the past summer, offered successively to two gentlemen well qualified for the office, but, in consequence of their other engagements, it was not accepted by either. Until lately, the Managers indulged the hope that one of them would undertake a special agency. No recent attempt has been made to fill the vacancy in the Southern District, it being thought that circumstances existing in that section of the country would be unpropitious to a dispassionate view of the colonizing scheme. The inquietude of the public mind will, it is hoped, have soon so far abated, as to encourage the renewal of efforts at the South, on behalf of the Society.

Various considerations indicated, in the judgment of the Managers, the Secretary of the Society as its most eligible representative at the North. He accordingly in May last, proceeded in that direction on a special mission, in the duties of which he has thenceforth, till very recently, been sedulously engaged. The result of his agency is highly auspicious. Beside receiving considerable pecuniary assistance for the Society, he availed himself of suitable occasions to exhibit and enforce its principles, objects and tendencies; to disprove numerous misrepresentations on these topics which had long and laboriously beset the public ear; and to revive the public interest in the cause.—During a part of his journey, he was accompanied by Beverley R. Wilson, mentioned in a former portion of this Report, and derived from the statements of that respectable individual in relation to the Colony, useful aid in support of his appeals.

Since the last Annual Meeting, the Managers have employed no Agent in Pennsylvania or New York; nor did they use the opportunity of Mr. GURLEY's presence in those States, to make

Compact with
two Auxiliary
Societies.

any effort for the cause. They were restrained from any such movement by an agreement which stipulated that they should relinquish the field of colonizing operations in the two States to the Young Men's Auxiliary Society of Pennsylvania and the New York City Auxiliary Society; and that these affiliated associations should pay to the Parent Institution a sum

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equal to thirty per centum of their gross receipts. The proposal which led to this compact, was acquiesced in by the Managers at an interview in January last, between themselves and several Delegates from their two Auxiliaries; and the final action of the latter on the subject, was officially communicated in the following April. Among the inducements to the course which the Managers, after some hesitancy, adopted, was an expectation avowed by the Delegates, that the annual interest of the Parent Society in the collections of the two Auxiliaries, would be \$10,000. Hitherto, the expectation has not been realized; but the ability and zeal enlisted in the immediate service of the Auxiliary Union, authorize the hope that its future operations will be so prosperous as to render the compact a source of satisfaction, unmingled with regret, to all parties.

In January last, the Managers received from the Maryland State Colonization Society, a communication exhibiting the causes of its separate action, and some details concerning its Colony at Cape Palmas. The answer to this document reciprocated the wish expressed in it of the Maryland Society, "to seize every opportunity of establishing and maintaining that kind feeling which ought always to exist between fellow-labourers in a great cause of philanthropy." The Liberia Herald for August notices the arrival at Cape Palmas, on the 11th of that month, of the schooner Harmony, Captain Pascal, from Baltimore, with twenty-seven emigrants.

In their last Annual Report, the Managers noticed the deaths of three eminent friends, of whom two were Vice-Presidents, of the Society. It is their melancholy office, in the present Report, to advert to a similar dispensation of Providence. Since the last meeting of the Society, two other of its Vice-Presidents have departed this life. The Rev. Wm. McKENDREE, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, died on the 5th of March last, after a life of nearly 78 years. Its earlier part had been signalized in the military service of his country; and its residue, a period of almost half a century, was dedicated to the Christian ministry, in which he acquired an influence due to the magnitude and extent of his labors, and to his apostolical piety. CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL died on the 6th of July, in the 80th year of his age. It would be inappropriate here, and superfluous any where, to do more than allude to his illustrious and pure character, or to his public services, which must be freshly remembered while any trace of American history shall remain. Deeply deplored as is his death by a whole People, to no portion of them is it more afflictive than to this Society, so long the object of his support and his bounty, and so closely connected with his best hopes for the destinies of his country.

In closing this Address, the Managers remark with pleasure, that the experience of the past year has not only confirmed their own confidence in the cause of African Colonization; but has furnished many indications that, as its objects are understood and as its principles are explained by its practice, it advances in general esteem.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

[January,

1835, Jan. 16.		1835, December 11.	
To Balance on hand on this day, -	\$352 97	By Cash paid on the following accounts in the course of the past year, viz.	
To Cash received from the following sources in the course of the past year, viz.		In payment of the old Debt outstanding at the last Annual Meeting, -	\$23,933 2
From the several Auxiliary Societies, -	4,831 93	For supplies to the Colony and for salaries there, -	9,591 81
Donations, -	4,079 95	Charter and Freight of Vessels to the Colony, -	5,497 27
Collections in Churches, -	2,512 88	Expenses of Agents, Travelling, &c. -	2,161 19
R. R. Gurley, for Donations and Collections on his journey to the North, -	3,033 62	Do Printing, -	1,173 79
Instalments on Subscriptions to Gerrit Smith's first plan of subscription, -	4,253 30	Do Office Rent, Fuel, Stationery, Postage and other Contingencies, -	496 83
Gerrit Smith, in full for his second subscription, -	3,000	Salaries at home, -	3,003 87
Life Subscriptions, -	297	Maintenance, Clothing and Education of Medical Students, -	384
Legacies, -	7,064 36	Instalments, Interest and Redemption of Stock, -	1,452 6
Sale of Society's Stock, -	12,283	Expenses on the Schooner Margaret Mercer, before sold, -	160 57
Navy Department for carrying out recaptured Africans and for their maintenance, -	4,440	Fees to Counsellors employed in the recovery of the Legacy of late Jos. Burr, -	420 68
The Purchasers of the Schooner Margaret Mercer, in part, -	895 67	Interest and Discounts, -	46 58
The State of Virginia, for conveying certain free colored persons, -	495	For the African Repository, paid to James C. Dunn, -	82
B. B. Thatcher, for money collected by him, -	170 75		
Loan from Patriotic Bank, -	1,000	Balance in hand, -	\$48,403 67
Drafts on the New York Colonization Society, -	2,840 52		3,259 28
For the African Repository, -	82		
Mr. Gurley collected at the North, besides this amount about \$2000, which is included under the heads of Auxiliary Societies, Donations and Collections in Churches.	\$51,662 95		\$51,662 95

The undersigned, appointed to audit the Treasurer's Accounts, from January 16, 1835, to December 11, 1835, have performed the duty assigned them, and having compared the entries with the vouchers, find the record correctly kept.

THO. SEWALL,
PHINEAS BRADLEY.

December 11, 1835.

AGRICULTURE, &c. AT THE COLONY.

It will be recollected that at the last annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, a Resolution was adopted, on motion of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD of N. Jersey, one of its Vice-Presidents, recommending the immediate introduction into the Colony of such working animals as are best suited to a tropical climate, in order to bring into use the plough, harrow, and cart; and also the transmission thither of wheels, cards, and looms, for the purpose of furnishing useful employment to the women and children. The first branch of the Resolution would, it was hoped, if carried into effect, tend strongly to encourage that taste for agricultural pursuits, which the best friends of the Society had long desired to see prevail in Liberia; nor was a less favorable result anticipated from the second branch of the Resolution, as it proposed to the women and children of the Colony a means of useful employment, suitable to the tender years of the one, and the sex of the other, and thus to relieve the Society of the burden under which in many instances it had long laboured of supporting both.—The importance of these considerations led to early efforts on the part of the Managers to execute the purpose of the Society as expressed in the Resolution. The small degree of success which has so far attended these efforts, and the latest action of the Board on the subject, will appear from the following extract of their proceedings on the 23rd of October last:—

The Committee appointed on the 2nd instant to consider and report what further measures ought to be taken to carry into effect the Resolution of the last annual meeting of this Society, in relation to the introduction of Working Animals into our Colony, and for furnishing such Women and Children as cannot be employed in cultivating the ground, with Cotton, Looms, Wheels, and Cards, for the purpose of manufacturing their clothing, &c., Report,

That nothing has yet been done in relation to the Resolution referred to, except sending out to the Colony by the brig Louisiana, which sailed from New Orleans, and touched at Norfolk in June last, a dozen Cotton Cards and three Cotton Wheels (which were all that could then be obtained); but measures have been since taken for sending out by vessels which will sail before the close of the present year, four other Wheels for spinning cotton, four Looms, and three bags of Cotton, with a supply of cotton seed, that the emigrants may hereafter raise cotton for themselves.

Respecting Working Animals, which your Committee consider as essential to successful farming, it was expected that a supply of these would have been carried to the Colony by the brig Rover, which sailed from New Orleans, in March last, with emigrants from the State of Mississippi, who possessed amongst them a considerable amount of funds, as a provision was contained in the charter party of the vessel, that the vessel should touch at the Cape de Verd Islands, and take from thence as many horses, mules and asses, as the vessel could conveniently carry; but it has lately been ascertained that the Captain failed to come in view of said Islands in his voyage, so the purpose of said emigrants was frustrated, and the Colony is yet without Working Animals.

Your Committee would have recommended the immediate purchase of a few good mules (horses, it is believed, do not answer in the African climate) to be sent from hence to the Colony; but they learn that animals sent from this country would not be likely to succeed so well in the Colony, as those which are raised in the Cape de Verd Islands. There would also be less difficulty in conveying them, with their necessary food, for the voyage, the short distance between those Islands and Liberia, than there would be in conveying them, with their supply of food, the whole distance from the United States. Your Committee hope, therefore, that one of the vessels which are expected shortly to sail for the Colony, will be ex-

pressly directed to call at one of the Cape de Verd Islands, for the purpose of purchasing and carrying to the Colony ten good mules, to be disposed of as the Colonial Agent shall direct.

Your Committee are of opinion, that, when these animals shall be obtained, in order that an improved system of Agriculture may be introduced and properly carried into effect, there ought to be a well qualified coloured person appointed to superintend the Farming interest of the Colony, whose business it shall be, in the first place, to lay out, cultivate, and establish a Public Farm, in an eligible situation, of sufficient size to contain every kind of grain, plant, and vegetable, that can be cultivated to advantage in that climate, either native or foreign, and where emigrants, on their arrival in the Colony, before they have fixed on a place for a permanent residence, and others who want employment, may be engaged to work. Said Superintendent ought also, at stated periods, to visit every farm in the Colony, and give such advice and suggest such improvements to the owners thereof, as he may deem advantageous, and to aid them also in procuring proper implements of husbandry, plants, seeds, &c. Said Superintendent, from time to time, to make reports to the Colonial Agent, on the state of the Agriculture of the Colony, with such suggestions for its improvement, as he may deem necessary; which reports shall be forwarded by the Colonial Agent to this Board, with his opinion thereon. If some such plan as this were adopted in the Colony, your Committee are of opinion, its Agriculture would be soon changed from its present inefficient and unprofitable condition, to one of order, industry, and plenty. They are aware that the Board have, for years past, exerted themselves in various ways, to promote the success of Agriculture. Some time ago, a very able Report was made by an enlightened Member of this Board, offering premiums for the best crops of different kinds, for importing the best and most useful animals, &c. But, in the opinion of your Committee, the first object of this Society ought to be, to provide the farmers throughout the Colony with Working Animals and suitable implements of husbandry, and an experienced, practical Farmer, whose business it shall be, to see that an improved system of Agriculture be carried into immediate effect. When this is done, the farmers will be prepared to compete for the premiums which have been heretofore offered to them.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That John McPhail, Esq., of Norfolk, be requested to purchase and send to the Colonial Agent at Liberia, by one of the vessels that shall sail from thence this fall, or winter, three bags of cotton; for which payment will be made by the Treasurer of this Society, on application.

2. That a Captain of one of the vessels which shall sail to Liberia this fall, or winter, be directed to call at one of the Cape de Verd Islands, and purchase and convey to Monrovia for the Society, ten good mules, the cost of which and of food for their support while on board, with their freight, shall be paid on his return to the United States.

3. That, as soon as Working Animals shall be provided for the Colony, a Superintendent of the farming interest of Liberia shall be appointed. No one to be eligible to this office, who does not produce satisfactory testimonials of his talents as a practical farmer, and of his good moral character and respectable standing in society. The salary of this officer to be fixed at what may be deemed a reasonable sum, not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum.

The Report was concurred in, and the Resolutions were adopted, unanimously.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

On the 28th of December the brig Ruth arrived at Philadelphia, after a passage of 43 days from Liberia. She brought as passengers Mr. John Hanson, merchant of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Edward Y. Hankinson, Daniel W. Whitehurst, and G. W. McElroy.

By that arrival letters were received from the Colonial Agent and Vice Agent, and several colonists. Dr SKINNER, under date of October 26. 1835, writes that there had been a new election of a Vice Agent, and that Major JAMES C. BARBOUR was chosen. He renounces his application for arms and provisions. The new Vice Agent, under date of October 29th, mentions that Dr. SKINNER had left Monrovia

for Edina, expecting an interview there with the Kings and Head Men of the country concerning King Joe Harris's invasion. Under date of November 1st, the Vice Agent strongly urges the Board to do all in their power to prevent any new settlement from being established without arms and ammunition. The natives are, he says, not to be trusted. The prospect of peace he regards as encouraging. He confirms information previously received of the increased attention of the citizens of Liberia to agriculture, and expresses his confident belief that in a few years they will have cotton for exportation.

A letter dated October 20th, from John Hanson, Colonial Councillor for Edina, informs the Vice Agent that on the 26th of that month, King Joe Harris sent Prince John of Grand Bassa as ambassador to Edina, soliciting an interview with the Colonial authorities on the subject of the war. The overture was accepted. King Joe stated that he would no more war with the Americans; acknowledged that his conduct had been very bad, and expressed much contrition for it; and declared that he wished the Americans to have a free intercourse all through the country, and with himself, as formerly. He farther professed his readiness to make any satisfaction for the "damages he committed upon Fort Cresson," to give the Americans liberty to have any part of his country, and to bring any of his people who might commit any outrage to the Agent for punishment. He acknowledged Bob Gray and Yellow Wint as allies to the Americans. Prince John said if the Americans should return to Fort Cresson, and be interrupted by any of the tribe, he would join them, and drive the offenders out of the country.

Professions equally fair, however, are said to have been made by King Joe Harris, when the settlement at Bassa Cove was formed.

In a letter dated November 2, 1835, James Brown, Colonial Apothecary, says, referring to former letters from himself: "Some complaints were made in them, but 'I could not help it.' If they are true, it is better they should be made by a friend than an enemy; and unaltered, they will be made by both. Yet I say as before, this is a delightful country, and can be made more so by proper measures."

The *Ruth* brought the *Liberia Herald* for September 5, 30, and October 31, containing many interesting items of intelligence. Our notice of them on the present occasion must, of necessity, be brief.

ELECTIONS.—In August last, elections were held for the offices of Vice Agent, Sheriff, and Treasurer, and certain individuals who received a *plurality* only of the votes given, were supposed to be elected. The Agent, however, considering a majority to be necessary, a new election was ordered to be held on the first Tuesday in October. The official returns were not given in the *Herald* for that month. Major Barbour was, it has been seen, chosen Vice Agent.

SLAVE TRADE.—For the last month a Spanish schooner has been hovering around the harbor of Monrovia, in a very suspicious manner. Her alleged object was to purchase rice. It is reported that she has at several times bought 20 or 30 slaves in the neighbourhood. She had no factory on shore. The slaves were collected by the natives, carried aboard, and payment received for them there; and when 8 or 10 were procured in this manner, she would take them to New Sesters, where the Captain and part of the crew are ashore, at a regularly established factory. On the 13th October, H. B. M. Brig *Curlew*, Lieut. Deaman commanding, pursued the slaver, but the latter, having by some means obtained intelligence of his movements, landed the slaves before she was boarded, and consequently could not be made a prize.—*October 31*

We have been of the opinion, that the establishment of Colonies along the coast is the only effectual preventive of African Slavery generally, and the exportation of slaves especially. Time, and a more intimate acquaintance with the character, habits, and disposition of the Africans, all tend to confirm this opinion. The actual state of the country contiguous to Sierra Leone and this Colony, fully indicates the effect that settlements exert, but whether this is a moral effect remains to be seen. It is a fact, known to all who have made any enquiries on the subject, that there is not a regular slaving establishment to the Windward of Sierra Leone, nearer than the Rio Pongas; nor is there in the Rio Pongas, as far as we can learn, an established market for the avowed purpose. Vessels casually purchase slaves there; but there is no regular market for the purpose. Nor is there to the Leeward of Sierra Leone, nearer than the Gallinas, a regular slaving establishment. Here then, is an extent of coast, of 120 miles, cleared of the scourge by the influence of one settlement alone. Gallinas is the only slaving establishment between this and Sierra

Leone; and to the Leeward of us there is none nearer than Bassa. This then, according to the most moderate computation, shows the extirpation of this detestable traffic in flesh and blood, through an extent of 360 miles. It is a well known fact, that Sugarree, Cape Mount, St. Pauls, Mssurado, and Junk, were points famous for the number of slaves, annually yielded. It has been said, that when the Slave Trade was carried on, the number of vessels that arrived here for that purpose, exceeded the number that touch here for trade. But in the language of the natives, the trade is now "gone to sleep." Place a settlement near a Slave Factory, and immediately its value sinks in the estimation of its possessor, at least one half. Some persons have supposed that the extinction of the Slave Trade at places of geographical propinquity to settlements, is owing to an acquired moral sense of the natives: that they have voluntarily abandoned the trade, and have turned their attention to what we call legitimate commerce. Than this idea, nothing can be more fallacious. We have been in Africa fourteen years; travelled much, and conversed with a great number of natives, and we do not recollect one, that would willingly and voluntarily abandon the Slave Trade. Great numbers have abandoned it, we admit; but for this good reason, that the Slave Trade has abandoned them. Many, from a conviction of the complete extinction of the Slave Trade, in our immediate vicinity, and of the utter futility of any attempt to reëstate it, when they are questioned on the subject reply, they are contented with the present system of trade. But, there are others; such, for instance, as King Joe, at Bassa Cove, and old Mama at St. Paul's, who are true African Slavers, "unbending and sound to the heart." They denounce settlements; proclaim loudly against them, as the causes of the deprivation of the comforts of life, and uniformly declare that they will use every favorable opportunity to injure, and if possible, to overthrow them. How often do we hear them lamenting the loss of comforts they enjoyed, in the time of the Slave Trade, and declaring that ever since it has ceased, the country has been ruined. In order to induce the natives voluntarily to abandon the traffic in slaves, two things are necessary to be done: *first*, to convince them of its illegality, and immorality; and *secondly*, to beget in them habits of industry, that will enable them to procure the comforts of life, by what we call legitimate traffic. The native doctrine on the subject of slavery, is: That the very fact, that a man is taken in war, or found guilty of a crime, is *prima facie* evidence, that Heaven intended him for a victim of slavery, or death, and in such circumstances, to dispose of him otherwise, would be to oppose the designs of heaven. And in proof of the advantages of Slave Trading, above all other traffic, they say, (to use their own comprehensive method of speech,) that when a man goes into the country and buys Camwood, he has to pay another to bring it to the beach; but if he buy a slave he will not only walk, but will bring a load of Camwood also. These things being considered, it is evident that an age is required to effect on the part of the natives, a voluntary abandonment of the traffic, by moral suasion alone. Settlements effect the object without at all infringing on the territorial rights of the natives. The moment the natives deed away their lands, their laws die with their title to it. If they continue to reside on the territory they have transferred to other hands, they of course become subject to the laws that are enforced. And it is a fact, well known to all, that the prohibition of slavery is one of the most prominent articles in the constitution of almost every settlement on the Coast. But in arresting the Slave Trade, the influence of colonies is not bounded by their territorial limits. In proof of this, we only need refer to those points of the Coast, beyond our territorial limits, which are now abandoned, but which were, only a few years past, famous resorts of slavers. It follows of course, that an establishment of a line of Colonies along the Coast, would effectually abolish the Slave Traffic, and that every Colonizationist is an Abolitionist on the most extended scale.—*Sept. 30.*

SABBATH SCHOOL.—On Sunday the 19th inst. a Sabbath School was opened in the second Baptist Chapel; 33 children and 3 adults presented themselves, and had their names registered as scholars. Suitable books, such as would enable us to arrange the children in classes, are very much wanting. As it is, each having a different book, we are obliged to hear them singly, which makes it extremely laborious and precludes the possibility of more than one lesson each, during the hours of School.—*October 31.*

HORTICULTURE.—We were permitted a few days ago, to taste a Peach from the garden of Mr. L. R. Johnson. It had not attained its full size: yet it was firm, the taste and flavor good, kernel perfect, and the down of usual length, the color that of (called in the old country) a Plum Peach.—*September 30.*

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—On the 9th of October an Association of the Baptist Churches was held at the Second Baptist Meeting-house in Monrovia, when sundry letters were read, delegates admitted, and several resolutions passed. On the next day the Constitution of the Association was reported and adopted, styling it the Liberia Baptist Association; declaring that it shall meet annually on the first Wednesday in January, and may appoint one or three other general meetings; and defining its objects. We do not recollect that we ever witnessed a more visible manifestation of the Divine favor, or a time when we could enter more fully into the feelings of the disciples, when in holy ecstasy they said, "How did our hearts burn while he talked with us by the way, and opened to us the scriptures." Who could have believed fifteen years past, that in 1835, there would be an association of churches here. He would have been ranked with enthusiasts who should have dared to predict it. At that time, Liberia presented a barren unbroken moral waste: an extended valley of the shadow of death, where Satan held high his empire over the souls of men, and midnight, moral midnight, rested as a ponderous load upon the land. Now the wilderness begins to bud and blossom as the rose, the kingdom of Satan shaken to its centre, totters on its base, and the darkness and ignorance of ages are retiring before the bright rising of the Sun of Righteousness.—*October 31.*

NEWLY IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.—Messrs. Roberts, Colson & Co. advertise that they have just received from New York, Philadelphia, &c. by the packet schr. Caroline, a heavy stock of merchandise in general, consisting of fancy and staple dry goods, groceries, hardware, glass and crockery ware, hats, shoes, &c. The advertisement, which enumerates a part only of the stock, fills nearly a column of the Liberia Herald, and exhibits a general and abundant assortment of dry goods, groceries, provisions, hardware, &c.

The same merchants announce that the schooner will regularly trade between Monrovia and the above named cities; sailing from Philadelphia and New York alternately.—*October 31.*

Marine List, Port of Monrovia, September 30.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

- On the 28th inst. Brig Susan Elizabeth, Lawlin, from the windward.
 29th French brig Jason, Bullmer, from Nantz.
 13th British schr. Paul Pry, Simpson, from the windward.
 16th French brig Syane, Provencell, from Marseilles.
 17th British schr. Nancy, Nedd, from Sierra Leone.
 20th French brig Bon Pere, Barbon, from Nantz.

SAILED.

- On the 21st ulto. French brig Hercules, Canaud, for France.
 Schr. Sarah and Priscilla, Howlan, for the windward.
 2d inst. Brig Susan Elizabeth, Lawlin, for the leeward.
 3d French brig Jason, Pullmer, for the windward.
 19th British schr. Paul Pry, Simpson, for the leeward.
 29th French brig Syane, Provencell, for the leeward.
 22d French brig Bon Pere, Barbon, for the leeward.

OCTOBER 31.—ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

- On the 4th inst. Schr. Portia, Mason, from New York.
 6th Schr. Caroline, Abels, from Philadelphia.
 23d do. from the windward.

SAILED.

- On the 10th inst. Schr. Portia, Mason, for the leeward.
 Schr. Caroline, Abels, for the windward.

NATIVE WARS.—We are happy to announce to our readers, that the probability of a cessation of hostilities among the two tribes to the North of us, is at present great.—*September 30.*

MASSACRE AT BASSA COVE.—Intelligence has been received by the Agent, from Mr. Weaver at Edina, of the apprehension and delivery of two Kroomen, concerned in the dreadful massacre at Port Cresson. These were apprehended and delivered by Prince, whose equivocal and apparently neutral conduct during the war, has been interpreted into a friendly feeling, towards the Americans. A desire on the part of Prince to confirm this supposition, however erroneous it may actually

be, has no doubt induced this delivery. Prince's conduct all through, has been directed by a design to profit by the event, whoever should be the loser, and has been strictly in unison with African diplomacy. He has displayed a degree of caution and cunning, that would not discredit a transatlantic politician. But his professed neutrality was an injury to the Americans. It can be fully established, that a great number of his people, headed by his brother, was in the action against the Americans, and that he gave intelligence to Joe Harris of all their plans and projected movements. Now Joe Harris is routed, his town burned, and there is no longer a doubt, whether "Merica man it him," he is willing to become his ally, and to profess the most unbounded friendship.—*September 30.*

RESCUED CAPTIVE.—A few days ago the Colonial Agent being at Millsburg was informed that at a native town, a few miles below Millsburg, the natives, (Deys,) had a Queer man, said to have been taken in an adray between the Deys and Queers. They had the poor fellow's leg in limbo: his ankle attached to a huge log of wood, by a piece of iron, bent to fit the ankle, with both ends driven through the log, and clinched on the opposite side. It appears they had determined to decapitate him, but had deferred the event until harvest, that they might avail themselves of his services in getting in their rice. On receiving the intelligence, the Agent repaired to the spot, and rescued the unfortunate victim from their cruel fangs, and liberated him. He also, forbid them, on pain of incurring his displeasure, to concert any hostile measures on our territory, without the consent and concurrence of the Colonial Authority.—*September 30.*

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

On the 2d of December last, a public meeting of the friends of the cause of African Colonization was held in the Murray street church, New York. It was large and respectable. President DUEK, Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Mr. PRELINGHUYSEN, and the Rev. Mr. HUNT, of N. C. delivered addresses on the occasion. We hope to find room hereafter for the speeches and proceedings, which were highly interesting.

Early in last month the Secretary of the Society visited Elizabethtown, Morristown, and Rahway, New Jersey; made public addresses, and took up collections for the Society. The severe cold of the season prevented as large an attendance at these meetings as would have otherwise occurred; but much interest was expressed in the cause, and the contributions were liberal. We learn that subsequently a very interesting meeting was held at Newark, when able addresses were made by the Hon. THOMAS PRELINGHUYSEN and the Rev. JOHN BRECKENRIDGE, and measures adopted to increase very considerably the funds of the Society.

At an adjourned meeting of the Taunton Colonization Society, held on the 3d of November, 1835, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing.

Hon. SAMUEL CROCKER, *President.*

Hon. JOHN M. WILLIAMS, *1st Vice President.*

HORATIO LEONARD, Esq., *2d " "*

Hon. James Ellis, Messrs. Thomas C. Brown, Charles R. Vickery, Joseph Dixon, and John W. Seabury, *Managers.*

J. C. YOUNG, *Recording Secretary.*

H. G. O. COLBY, Esq., *Corresponding Secretary.*

SAMUEL B. KING, *Treasurer.*

It was *Voted*, That the annual meeting of this Society be held on the first Monday of November annually.

Voted, That quarterly meetings be held on the first Monday, of February, May and August.

JOHN M. WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

J. C. YOUNG, *Secretary.*

GERRIT SMITH, ESQ.

The friends of African Colonization will learn with pain from the subjoined letter, that it can no longer, for the present at least, claim among its supporters, Gerrit Smith of New York, by whose liberal purse and eloquent advocacy it has been for many years so signally obliged. That gentleman's reasons for his defection, as stated in the letter, are that the American Colonization Society is now, and for some time past has been, far more interested in the question of slavery than in the work of Colonization—in demolishing the Anti-Slavery Society, than in building up its own Colony; and that it is diligently striving to prostrate the right of discussion, with which right Mr. Smith considers the Anti-Slavery Society to be identified.

These are grave accusations; but whatever other merit they may possess, they certainly want the merit of novelty. The Colonization Society has long been assailed, not only by them, but by charges of an exactly reverse description. And it is because it *has* adhered strictly to its constitutional objects, that it is thus assailed by these opposite winds of doctrine.

It is a ground certainly of regret, and perhaps of just complaint, that Mr. Smith has not presented his charges in a form so specific as either to compel an admission, or to permit a disproof of their correctness. All that can now be done is to oppose to the charges a denial, as general as are the charges themselves, and to *call for the proof*. The only circumstances at all resembling evidence to which Mr. S. refers, are some recent numbers of the African Repository. But the reference is as vague as the allegation which it is designed to subserve. Had the Colonization Society desired to speak with severity of the Anti-Slavery or Abolition Societies, so called, it might have found high authority for the vituperation—no less than that of Mr. Smith himself. In the speech to which he refers, he says of the Anti-Slavery Society,

"Among its publications, are some admirable vindications of the rights of man, which cannot be scattered too widely and thickly; but no small proportion of them are *ill-judged, rash, uncharitable and slanderous*; and some of them cannot, in truth, be called less than *INCENDIARY*."

From the same speech, and from other publications of Mr. Smith, we might easily show, on his own testimony, that the Anti-Slavery Societies have, from their origin to the present time, waged a war of extermination against the Colonization Society; we might triumphantly refer to the whole course of the latter for proof of the forbearance with which this hostility has been met; and we might successfully insist, that even had it adopted, as it has not done, the line of conduct imputed to it by Mr. S., it would only have exercised the legitimate right of self-defence, whatever might be thought of the policy of thus acting. But to the present state of the question which he has made with the Society, these topics would be irrelative.

We confide too strongly in the purity of Mr. Smith's motives, to doubt, for a moment, that he believes his complaints against the American Colonization Society to be well founded. While we lament that his mind has been brought to a conclusion which deprives that Institution of his generous aid and powerful advocacy, we earnestly hope for

the time, which he thinks may arrive, when he can again, consistently with his views of duty, become its supporter. Against any unpropitious influence which his secession is calculated to produce on the cause of African Colonization, the Managers rely on the countervailing goodness of the cause itself. This self-sustaining energy has hitherto, under the blessing of Providence, preserved it unhurt amid the assaults of enemies, and that still harder trial, the desertion of friends.

The letter of Mr. Smith is as follows:

PETERBORO, NOVEMBER 24, 1835.

REV. R. R. GURLEY,

Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

My dear friend,—Great as the pleasure would be to me of meeting, at the approaching Anniversary of the American Colonization Society, with my beloved fellow laborers in the cause of African Colonization, I must not, for this alone, make a journey to Washington. Could I connect with the anticipation of this pleasure the prospect of gaining over the Society to the views, which I have so long, but in vain, pressed upon its adoption, the journey would then be made most cheerfully: but the present circumstances and complexion of the Society afford any thing but such a prospect.

You well know, my dear Sir, how faithfully I labored, at the Anniversary of the Society in January 1834, and for a year before; and how much I have written to that end since, to bring back the Society to its Constitutional and neutral ground, respecting the subject of Slavery. The ineffectualness of these efforts is manifest in the fact, that the Society is now, and has been for some time, far more interested in the question of slavery, than in the work of Colonization—in the demolition of the Anti-Slavery Society, than in the building up of its Colony. I need not go beyond the matter and spirit of the last few numbers of its periodical for the justification of this remark. Were a stranger to form his opinion by these numbers, it would be, that the Society issuing them was quite as much an Anti-Abolition, as Colonization Society:—and this would be his opinion of a Society, which has not legitimately any thing to do with slavery, either as its opponent or advocate—of a Society of which I said in my speech before it, in January 1834, and justly, I believe, that “such is, or rather such should be its neutrality, on the subject of slavery, that its members may be free, on the one hand, to be slaveholders; and on the other, to join the Anti-Slavery Society, without doing violence to their connection with the Colonization Society.” It has come to this, however, that a member of the Colonization Society cannot advocate the deliverance of his enslaved fellow men, without subjecting himself to such charges of inconsistency, as the public prints abundantly cast on me, for being at the same time a member of that Society and an Abolitionist.

It was not, until some six or eight months since, that I began to despair of seeing the Colonization Society cease, within any short period, if ever, from its interference with the subject of Slavery. No more than a year ago, and I was still confident, that the Society would retrace its errors, and be again simply a Colonization Society:—and then how soon a harmonious, successful and glorious Society!

I still owe a considerable sum on my subscriptions to the funds of the Colonization Society. It is true that the conditions on which these subscriptions were made, have not been fulfilled, and that it is now too late to fulfil them. It is further true, that most of the sum I still owe, has some years to run, before it is due. But I sympathize with the Society in its embarrassments, and here I enclose you my check for the whole balance—viz. \$3,000. It is my wish, though I would not insist on its taking this direction against the judgment of your much esteemed Board—that the whole sum be applied towards the cancelment of the debts of the Society.

At some future period and under happier auspices, the American Colonization Society may possibly cease to meddle with Slavery, and to claim, that it is the remedy, and the only remedy for that evil. It may then confine its operations to their Constitutional sphere, and employ all its means in the benevolent and delightful work of aiding the free people of color in our country to escape from the unrelenting prejudice and persecution under which they suffer, and to obtain in a foreign land, the honorable and happy home, which is cruelly and wickedly denied to them in their own. I may then have it in my heart and in my power to contribute again

to your Treasury. In the mean time, I cannot conscientiously do so,—nor, indeed, do any thing else, from which my approbation of the Society could be justly inferred.

It is proper for me to say, that I am brought to this determination, earlier than I expected to be, by the recent increase of my interest in the American Anti-Slavery Society. From its organization to the present time, I have looked to that Society as, under God, the best hope of the slave and of my country. Since the late alarming attacks, in the persons of its members, on the right of discussion, (and astonishing as it is, some of the suggestions for invading this right are impliedly countenanced in the African Repository,) I have looked to it, as being also the rallying point of the friends of this right. To that Society yours is hostile. I will not say, without cause—without even as much, as the certainly very great cause which it has for being the enemy of yours. However that may be, it is enough for my present purpose and to justify me in standing aloof from your Society, to know, that the Anti-Slavery Society has now become identified with this threatened right; and, that if it fall, as your Society is diligently striving that it shall, this great and sacred right of man will fall and perish with it.

With great regard, your friend,
GERRIT SMITH.

MUNIFICENT LEGACY.

It is stated that LYMAN DENISON BREWSTER, Esq. who died on the 22d of October last, in the 51st year of his age, near Rock river, in the state of Illinois, bequeathed two thousand five hundred dollars for the promotion of Common School Education in that State, and about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to the American Colonization Society.

MR. BREWSTER emigrated about twenty-five years ago, from Connecticut to Tennessee, where he engaged with great success in mercantile pursuits, and about three years ago removed to Illinois. He was a Christian, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

SLAVERY AND COLONIZATION.

The following is extracted from a letter dated Murfreesborough, N. C. Nov. 18, 1835, addressed by S. J. WHEELER, Esq. of North Carolina, to the Editor of the Christian Watchman:

"Br. P. wishes the paper to be discontinued at the expiration of the present year. He regards it as a most useful paper, but its usefulness is greatly impaired by the opinions entertained on the subject of abolition. In this our brethren and even our Quaker friends all coincide. Slavery is a great evil. We mourn over it; we pray that a good Providence may rid us of the evil, but how it is to be done we cannot tell. It would be better for us in every way, could we get freed from the system—but I fear that we cannot by the means proposed by abolitionists; we should be compelled to leave the country were it abolished as theirists propose. We are referred to St. Domingo, to the British Isles (not so frequently now), but these are not parallel cases at all.

"We regard the American Colonization Society as the only means of eradicating the evil—and our contributions and prayers are for its final success. Let a colony be established firmly in Africa, and intercourse between Africa and this continent become frequent, as it must necessarily become, and you will see thousands flocking to Liberia. Many of the friends of Christ are waiting for this, that they may emancipate their servants and place them in the land of their fathers, where they can enjoy rich freedom; here they never can. I am inclined to think that nothing but the effects of genuine Christianity can mitigate this evil, as it did centuries ago under far less favorable circumstances. We cannot but regard this country as a peculiar favorite of heaven, and we cannot believe that God will suffer his designs to be frustrated. He is showing forth the power of truth through us, and, as we be-

heve, should slavery have the effect of obstructing his designs, he will remove it in a way that will further his own glory and promote the good of man: and hence we may regard the establishment of a Christian Colony in Africa, as designed by Providence for two highly important purposes: 1st. to undermine slavery in this country, and 2d. to evangelize Africa. But we did fear, at one time, that our fond hopes would have been blasted by our Northern brethren, who are more immediately engaged in the abolition cause."

ABOLITION.

Our last number (*Afr. Repository*, Vol. II, p. 370,) contained the Resolutions of the Shiloh Baptist Association of Virginia, of the Synod of Virginia, and of the Missouri Methodist Conference, concerning Anti-Slavery or Abolition Societies, so called. Resolutions to the same effect have been passed by the Winchester, Lexington, and East Hanover Presbyteries, and by the Synod of North Carolina. We make room for the following extract from the declaration on the same subject of the Synod of Philadelphia, during their recent session at York, Pa.

"In this day of public excitement and fanatical excess, the Synod feel called upon to warn the Churches against the agitators of the public mind, who, reckless of consequences, and desperate in spirit, are endangering the integrity of the American Union, and the unity of the Presbyterian Church, by the unchristian methods which they adopt to advance the cause of *abolition*. The Presbyterian Church, through her supreme judicature, and other bodies, has often and freely expressed her views of the evils of slavery. But at the present crisis, it is earnestly recommended to all our people, to discountenance the revolutionary and unrighteous plans and doctrines of the *self-styled* Abolitionists, who it is firmly believed are retarding, more than all other causes combined, the progress of universal emancipation. If they succeed they must rend the Church and the Union in twain, deluge the land in blood, and destroy the best hopes of the unhappy slaves. The Synod would be very far from even appearing to exercise the spirit of misrule and lawless violence which has been exhibited of late in almost every part of our beloved country. But when such spirit is known to be rife and abroad in the land, the friends of Christ are called on in a special manner to shun the occasions of such excitements; and to sustain, by every proper available influence, the dominion of law and public order. We cannot forbear to add, that those who take advantage of such a crisis to agitate the land, assume a terrible responsibility for all the consequences; and the guilt of such a system is aggravated by the consideration, that it seems to be a part of the design to produce public excitement, and to *profit by them*.

"The Synod would use this opportunity most earnestly to recommend to the Pastors and Churches, the great and redeeming cause of African Colonization, as especially fitted, at the present juncture, to unite the friends of the unhappy colored man, and to prepare the way for great blessings to Africa and our own country."

SLAVE TRADE.—John Battiste, mariner, who was tried, some time ago, before the circuit court of the United States at Boston, on a charge of receiving and transporting negroes on board an American vessel on the coast of Africa, in violation of the act of Congress against the slave trade, and acquitted, was again put upon his trial, at the late term of the same court, charged with voluntarily serving on board an American vessel, which had been employed in that business. By the advice of his counsel, Messrs. Webster and Curtis, he withdrew his plea of not guilty, and submitted himself to the mercy of the court. Evidence in mitigation of punishment was received, showing that Battiste had for sixteen years sustained a good character—that the slaves were taken on board only as passengers, the captain and owners of the vessel having no interest in them—that his earnings only amounted to a few hundred dollars, and that he had already been two months in prison. Under these considerations, Battiste was sentenced to a fine of one hundred dollars, and to be imprisoned thirty days. The limit of the penalty authorised by the act is a fine of two thousand dollars, and imprisonment for two years.

CHRISTIAN LADIES.

Mr. GURLEY having invited the ladies of Boston to assemble in the Masonic Temple to hear some statements concerning Liberia from Mr. Wilson, the Editor of the Boston Courier, in an editorial article, censured the invitation. His remarks led to the following letter from Mr. Gurley:

To the Editor of the Courier:

Boston, Oct. 15, 1835.

SIR,—Respect for your editorial character forbids my silence under the imputation thrown upon me in your paper of yesterday. Praise from the bad is censure, and censure from such, praise. And did your remarks concern myself only, they would less deserve notice. Human conduct should generally be its own interpreter, and character left to take care of itself. But directed as your brief article is, against every appeal, which any Secretary of any Benevolent Society may make to the sympathies and efforts of our Fair Countrywomen, I deem it deserving of utter condemnation.

Is it so, that the Ladies are to be prohibited, under penalty of rebuke from the public press, from uniting their endeavors to relieve distress, dispel ignorance, and impart the knowledge and hopes of that gospel to which they are especially indebted, to uncivilized and barbarous nations? Such an opinion, I have confidence will not be sanctioned by the general voice of this city or country. You say that “Women have no more business to meddle with the affairs of Liberia, any more than they have with the immediate emancipation of slaves.” From you, I differ, totally on this point. Liberia is a Christian Colony of free colored emigrants, on the Western coast of Africa, just rising from the weakness and dangers of its origin, to observation and honor before the world, and promising to prove to Africa, what Plymouth has proved to New England. It has no such relation to slavery, as by possibility to render private effort or contributions for its benefit, inauspicious to the welfare, or dangerous to the peace of any portion of this country. I am convinced that a union of the wise and good at the North and the South, in the support and enlargement of the Colony of Liberia, is the only policy that can avert the evils threatened by the Anti-Slavery excitement.

I regret that the very terms of the invitation, which I had the honor to submit to the Ladies of this city, escaped your observation. “This establishment of civilization and christianity in Africa, and the prosperity of Liberia,” you, sir, will not pronounce to be objects, which of all that lay claim to our common sympathies as men, and to our common charity as Christians, should alone be banished and finally excluded from the thoughts and compassion of the better, (on some subjects, perhaps,) the wiser sex. Very respectfully, sir, yours,

R. R. GURLEY

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, from November 20 to December 20, 1835.

Gerrit Smith's first Plan of Subscription.

Robert Gilmore, Baltimore, his 7th and 8th instalments,	\$ 200
George Burwell, Virginia, his 7th do	100
Rev. J. C. Andrews, Virginia, his 2d do	100

His 2d Plan of Subscription.

G. Smith's three last instalments of his own Subscription,	3000
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Collections from Churches.

Bethlehem, Indiana, Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. M. Dickey,	6 75
Elizabethtown, N. J. in Rev. Mr. Murray's Church, by R. R. Gurley,	50
Hedge's Chapel, Virginia,	6 34
Indianapolis, Pres. Church, Rev. J. W. McKennon,	51
Meth. do Rev. Lorenzo D. Smith,	21
Baptist, do Rev. J. L. Richmond,	1 25
Norfolk, Va. Presbyterian do, Rev. John Matthews,	7 50
Pisgah, Indiana, do Rev. J. M. Dickey,	6 47
Portland, Maine, Union Church	12
Sand Creek, Va. Pres. do Rev. John S. Weaver,	6 60

Carried forward, 3,788 54

	Brought over, 3,589	91
Talmadge, Ohio, by Hon. E. Whittlesey	- - - - -	29
E. Sturdivant's School, by do	- - - - -	3
Unionville, Ohio. Pres. Church, Rev. Mr. Ray,	- - - - -	20
Winchester, Va. Pres. do Dec. 6,	- - - - -	18
do do July 1835,	- - - - -	26
		95

Donations.

Athens, Geo. Union Sunday School	- - - - -	7
Berkley County, Va. Alex. Stephens & Rosanna Locke, \$10 each,	- - - - -	25
John Strother & Susan Marshall \$5 each,	- - - - -	10
Lucy Ann Colston,	- - - - -	2
Francis Marshall,	- - - - -	37
Elizabethtown, N. J. Kennedy Miller,	- - - - -	2
Frederick County, Va. Thomas a Tidball,	- - - - -	75
D. W. Barton and Obed. Wait, each \$20	- - - - -	30
Mr. Balmain,	- - - - -	40
Wm. S. Jones, Daniel Gold, Sarah Baker and Mrs. Powell,	- - - - -	10
each \$5	- - - - -	20
James Stackhouse,	- - - - -	4
James Weaver \$2, Mrs. Ware \$2 50,	- - - - -	4
Mrs. Stribling \$3, Miss Mary Noble, 50 cents,	- - - - -	50
R. G. Long, and D. S. Danner, \$1 each,	- - - - -	3
Isaac Harrison and Thomas Phillips,	- - - - -	50
Carl,	- - - - -	2
Jefferson County, Va. Ishrod C. Washington,	- - - - -	1
Daniel Morgan, M. S. Brown, Edward I. Lee, Sarah	- - - - -	30
Bolinger, John Yates, George Beall, Thomas Griggs, sen.	- - - - -	
Betsey Whiting, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Frame, Samuel Scollay,	- - - - -	
Mary P. Nelson, B. T. Towner, Mr. Dairy, James Griggs,	- - - - -	
\$1 each,	- - - - -	75
Carl \$5 Ditto \$3 75,	- - - - -	8
Wm. Butler, John H. McEndree, L. R. H. Beckwith, Jane	- - - - -	75
Seveason, Mary W. Morgan and a Friend, each \$2	- - - - -	12
B. W. Herbert, Charles Harper, Geo. Fayman, John Web-	- - - - -	
ber, Michael Hersell, M. S. K. Emeline Hunter, Mrs.	- - - - -	
Delgann, and Mrs. W. Grantham, \$1 each,	- - - - -	9
John Delgann, Wm. Grantham, Charles Barnes, Mr. Shin-	- - - - -	
er, G. Byers, W. J. Hedges, Andrew Varasdol, C.	- - - - -	
Cookers, A. Butler, John Byers, Jacob Wolfence, Matl.	- - - - -	
Jones, Mrs. G. Byers, Catharine Snively, and Mrs. Cam-	- - - - -	
eron, each 50 cents,	- - - - -	7
Mr. Sharp, Mrs. Kerney, and Miss Cameron, each 25 cts.	- - - - -	50
Norfolk, collected from the Ladies,	- - - - -	34
Oakhill, Fauquier County, Va. John Marshall,	- - - - -	10
Princess Ann do. Va. from a Lady,	- - - - -	5
Rutherford County, N. C. John Moore, Esq.	- - - - -	4
Springfield, Portage County, Ohio, Rev. J. D. Hughes, received by Hon. E.	- - - - -	
Whittlesey,	- - - - -	5

Auxiliary Societies.

Essex County, N. J. C. I. Society, by L. A. Smith, Tr'r.	- - - - -	280
Martinsburg, Va. do.	- - - - -	10
Norfolk, do by John McPhail,	- - - - -	74
Winchester, Female do. by Rev. J. C. Andrews,	- - - - -	100

Receipts on account of Emigrants.

From the Rev. John Abbe, for conveying his colored people to Liberia, 270

\$4,761 38

African Repository.

John Pilson, Locust Grove, Va.	- - - - -	\$ 4
Union Sunday School, Athens, Georgia,	- - - - -	6
Elijah Brown, Va. by Mr. McPhail,	- - - - -	2
Louis Mills, Morristown, N. J.	- - - - -	10
J. Newlin, Lindley's P. O. N. Carolina,	- - - - -	10
Dr. Upham, Talmadge, Ohio, by Hon. E. Whittlesey,	- - - - -	2

